Ading Garments a Specialty

EDWARD ELY & CO. Wabash-av., cor. Monroe. BLUE GLASS.

THE NATIONAL LIFE.

DEATHS.

th thy presence was endearing, high thy absence we deplore, a Baylor's bright appearing

N, POMEROY & CO. eers, 84 and 86 Randorph-st.

ENSE LAYOUT.

NITURE

peral Household Goods. A FULL LINE OF toves, Pianos, Crockery, and Plated Ware,

eneral Merchandise, etc., etc. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

A. BUTTERS & CO.

CO.'S Regular Trade Sala.

HOODS, CLOTHING.

ETS, KNIT GOODS, rnishing Goods, Shawls, Mits, Notions, etc.

18, at 9:30 o'clock, at their sales

F. HODGES & CO., RIVATE RESIDENCE,

West Monroe-st., BAR PAULINA,

ming, Jan. 18, at 10 c'clock, entire contents, consisting of Bets, one elegant 7½ octave Rose, fine Parlor Furniture, Marbiture, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, then, and Laundry Furniture, tsove, fine Silverware, Glantlery, etc., etc. Owners going be wold.

HODGES & CO., Auct'rs, Oct West Lake-st.

FRIDAY, Jan. 19, at 10 a ridge-court, the entire contents to consisting of B. W. and M. State of B. W. and M. State of B. W. and M. State of B. B. State of B. Sta

. GORE & CO.,

Jan. 20, at 9:30 o'clock,

W. G. CROCKERY, BACK CHAIRS. D FURNITURE

Office Desks, Show Cases, Bru

oots and Shoes it Arction,

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TGAGE SALE.

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BLUE GLASS

set as Recommended by Gen. Pleasonton. We have a large stock and will to any size desired, at lowest

I. B. SULLIVAN & BRO., 266 4 268 North Clark-st.

BLUE GLASS

BLUE GLASS.

BLUE GLASS. McCULLY & MILES. Stained Glass manufacture S East Jackson-St., have Blue Glass especially ada

GENERAL NOTICES.

Young Men's Christian Association

hose who were unable to gain admit-ce to the Tabernacle Tuesday evening, with to contribute for the expenses of ducting the meetings, or to assist in pay-the debt of the Young Men's Christian ociation, may remet to HENRY FIELD, asurer, care Field, Leiter & Co. Chicago. OLD PAPERS.

OLD PAPERS

FOR SALE, AT

60 cts. per Hundred.

apply at Tribune Counting Room.

HATS. PARKER & TILTON,

HAT BSTABLISHMENT. PALMER HOUSE.

Elegant and Desirable Styles in Gentlemen's Hats received

TO-DAY.

FURS 20 Seal and Mink Sacques wil be sold at cost to close out the lot. These goods are of our own well-known make,

J. S. BARNES & CO., 70 Madison-st. PINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. Very choice loans at SEVEN; \$10,000 at 734; \$5,000 at 5. \$CUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

7 PER CENT

PROPOSALS. CONVICT LABOR.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, JOLIET, Jan. 12, 1877.

Sealed reposals will be received by the undersigned commissions of the lithous state Fentientiary up to Commissions of the lithous state Fentientiary up to Judge of the lithous state of the lithous s

OIL TANKS

AND SHIPPING CANS,
O'S & West Lake Street.
OFFICAGO. FOR SALE.

MASKS AND HONORS FOR THE GERMAN,

and retail, at VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.'S, 138 and 142 State-WANTED.

WANTED tion by a married man, experienced, capable, and and, soon to leave a responsible situation. Has drule of friends, and is a competent bookkeeper

DISSOLUTION.

To have this day sold our entire interest in the

sof Engel & Livingston to Mr. Samuel Engel.

A. LOUIS & CO.

A FAIR TRADE.

The Full Text of the Joint **Electoral Committee's** Report.

Scenes in the Senate During the Reading of the

Prominent Congressmen and Others Interviewed upon the Sub-

The Opinion General that the Plan Is the Best Attainable:

And that It Will Secure a Majority in Both Houses.

Democratic Conference Views the Scheme Fa-

Chandler Again Subjected to a Rigid Examina-

The Democrats Thus Far Meet with Little Success.

The Senate Committee Finishes Its Work at New Orleans.

THE SOLUTION. OF THE JOINT ELECTORAL REPORT IS

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—Nothing was thought of or talked about at the Capitol to-day except the report of the Electoral Committee. Although the outlines of the bill agreed to ves-Although the outlines of the bill agreed to vesterday were generally known this morning, there was an anxiety and eagerness manifested, not only by Senators and Representatives but by hundreds of people who gathered at the Capitol early in the day, to hear the text of the measure read, and to learn how it would be received in both branches of Congress. The report was presented to the Senate by Mr. Edmunds just as soon as the Committee adjourned, their meeting to-day being apparently for the purpose of carefully examining the printed copy of the bill agreed upon last night. The news that the report was in spread rapidly through the lobbies and coatin spread rapidly through the lobbies and coat-rooms, and the vacant chairs in the Chamber

Perfect silence prevailed, and the closest at-tention was given to the reading. Everybody recognized the gravity and importance of the ocwho appeared to be in ill-humor. He apparently remembered the comforting powers of apples spoken of in the Scriptures, for he dispatched a boy for one, and ate it during the

with invisible soap and water. Edmunds sat with fingers interiocked across his vest, twirlwith fingers interlocked across his vest, twiring his thumbs. Bayard took his pen and made and occasional note. Thurman wore an impassive and judicial look. Frelinghuysen was more than usually dignified. Not a Senator left his seat until the bill and report had been read. The excited interest in the subject was shown at the moment the Secretary announced the title of the report, in a manner almost unprecedented in the Senate, a score of voices demanding "Read! Read!"

Evidently the report was written by Ed-munds, for when the Secretary stumbled once or twice over the manuscript Edmunds promptor twice over the manuscript Edmunds prompted him. Besides, its language and logic are
characteristic. When the report had been read
through the Secretary said: "Signed by the
members of the Committee." "Read the
names," insisted at least a score of Senators in
one breath. They were read, and then it was
found that Morton's name was not there. Of
the fourteen members of the Joint Committee
every one signed except the Indiana Senator.
All eves were turned towards him, but he offered

the fourteen members of the Joint Committee every one signed except the Indiana Senator. All eyes were turned towards him, but he offered no minority report, and said nothing.

A BUZZ OF RELIEF of from the suppressed excitement that had prevailed ran through the galleries. Sargent, who came in after the bill had been read, insisted on a second reading. This over, Senator Bogy proceeded to administer a sedative in the form of a tedious speech on the Louisiana question, which occupied the rest of the afternoon.

Morton stated to one of the House members of the Committee this morning that although he should not sign the report he should probably say nothing in the Senate to oppose the passage of the bill. He took strong ground last session against the constitutional power of Congress to throw the settlement of disputed questions growing out of a Presidential election into the Supreme Court, or into any tribunal outside of the two Houses.

THE MOST DIFFICULT PEATURE OF THE BILL

CHICAGO, FRIDAY. JANUARY 19, 1877.

new powers not warranted under the Constitution. No power, in fact, is delegated, as Congress may revise or annul their decision; nor
are they to receive any additional compensation
for the services thus rendered. It is claimed
that there are sufficient precedents to
WARRANT COMBESS IN TAKENG THIS ACTION.

In past years Congress has imposed additional duties on the Justices, as was notable in
1869, when they were required to attend Circuit
Courts in the several districts. A similar delegation of authority was given the Supreme

Courts in the several districts. A similar delegation of anthority was given the Supreme Court in 1857, when Congress balled upon it to take general control over orders in hankruptcy, and appoint, on the nomination of the Chief Justice, the Register in Bankruptcy. The distinguished lawyers of the Joint Committee are of the opinion that the act is clearly constitutional. The Justices will probably not decline to serve, as they doubtless have been informally consulted on the subject.

Notwithstanding the adverse criticism the bill encounters, its passage may

the bill encounters, its passage may be confidently predicted. At least such is the plain outlook to-night. The men who denounce it most strongly do not say that they anticipate its defeat, and do not propose to make

THE JOINT REPORT.

prepare and report such measure as may be best calculated to accomplish the lawful count-ing of the Electoral votes, and the best disposi-

tion of all questions connected therewith, and due declaration of the result. The Committee

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—The follows

against it either in the House or Senate. They usually end their criticism by saying that the adoption of the bill is inevitable. Some justify it on the ground of expediency, and because they think a refusal to submit to arbitration would lay them open to the accusation of doubting the strength of their party.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 18.—In view of the fact that Justices Miller and Field are two of the four Judges especially designated by the Joint Commission, the respective friends of these gentlemen desire it to be stated that a recently reported conversation with Justice Miller in which it was alleged that he had given public and emphatic views on the Presidential question is greatly exaggerated; also that the published statement that Justice Field, at a dinner party at the house of a Republican Senator recently, expressed his opinions on the Presidential question, or regarding the action of the Louisians Returning Board, is entirely untrue. The Republican Senator referred to is Senator Edmunds, who authorizes an emphatic denial of the whole story. Justice Field's remarks on that occasion was simply to the effect that he believed there was good sense and patriotism enough in the two Houses of Congress to devise some plan by which all existing or apprehended difficulties could be peaceably and satisfactorily adjusted.

THE JOINT REPORT.

vorably.

Further Insight into the Reform Campaign in Mississippl.

Two Members of the Louisiana Returning Board Arrested in Washington.

theories arising out of the late election. It must be obvious to every person conversant with the history of the country, and with the formation and interpretation of the Constitution, that a wide diversity of views and opinions touching the subject not wholly coinci-dent with the bias or wishes of members of political parties, would naturally exist. We have, in this state of affairs, chosen therefore NOT TO DEAL WITH THE ABSTRACT QUESTIONS.

save so far as they are necessarily involved in the legislation proposed. It is, of course, plain that the report of the bill implies that, in our opinion, legislation may be had on the subject in accordance with the Constitution, but we think that the law proposed is inconsistent with a few of the principal theories upon the sub-ject. The Constitution requires that the Elect-oral votes shall be counted upon a particular

he should not sign the report he should probably say nothing in the Sonate to oppose the bassage of the bill. He took strong ground last session against the constitutional power of Congress to throw the settlement of disputed questions growing out of a Presidential election into the Supreme Court, or into any tribunal outside of the two Houses.

THE MOST DIFFIGULT FEATURE OF THE BILL to make generally satisfactory was the tribunal to which the questions of law and quity arising from the presenting of two sets of returns from the point on the Joint Committee, authorize to the revisionary power of both Houses, there is no delegation of the execution of delegated powers. The composition of the Commission was a matter only arranged with great difficulty. The original proposition to deprive it of a partisan character by lot was finally changed to the maming of four Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States may not report that the members of the Supreme Court of the United States may not read the particular proposition of delegated to the revisionary power of both Houses, there it of a partisan character by lot was finally changed to the maming of four Judges of the Supreme Court

WEO ARE TO SELECT A FIFTH.

This, it was discovered, would prove less objections between the circumstances. Each of the branches of the Commission is of the opinion that it is eminently proper that the members of the Supreme Court of the United States may not ruly declare the law, the particular proposition of delegation of the particular proposition of the commission of provide such lawful agencies of decision in the provide such lawful agencies of decision in the Public dispute, is of far greater important, there are the particular proposition of the Commission is one of the opinion that it is eminently proper that the m

ficient. We accordingly recommend to posed act to the patriotic and just just for Congress.

SCOR CONKLING. A. G. TRURMAN,
T. F. BAYARD,
M. W. RANNSOM,
Senate Committee Senste Co
H. B. PAYNE,
EPPA HUNTON,
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
WILLIAM M. SPRINGER,
GEORGE W. McCRARY,
GEORGE F. HOAR,
GEORGE WILLARD,
House Cou

Committee who did not sign the report.

THE BILL.

TO the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—In the Senate Mr. Edmunds, from the Special Committee appointed to devise means for counting the Electoral vote, submitted a report in writing, accompanied by a bill. He said the report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both Committees, with one exception. The Committee would desire to take the bill up at the earliest possible day, probably Saturday, but certafnly Monday next, and would press it to final consideration. The Committee was of the opinion that the measure they recommended was not what could be called a compromise, but it was a measure of justice and in aid of constitutional Government. No one would have the right to say that anybody's views had been titutional Government. No one would the right to say that anybody's views had

say that they have considered the subject named in said resolutions, and have had full and free conference with each other thereon,

his that that the large proposed in homostering the proposed is the senting a part of the principal distribution and the principal distribution of the princ

HOW IT TAKES. MR. KASSON'S OPINION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—A number

Congressmen, being interviewed.

hemselves as follows: Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, said: "It must be Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, said: "It must be re-garded as a proposition for a way out. We must look at it in that light. It should be very seriously considered. Some of the bitter-est Democrats will oppose it. Some of the Re-publicans have declared themselves against it. I do not at present wish to define my position. There should not be a caucus of Republicans, as has been suggested, until near the end of the debate."

of Maine, said: "It is a curious machine. I do
not see how the Committee could have agreed
upon a better plan, if they had to agree upon
any plan at all, but I am against the whole principle. My convictions are fixed that the VicePresident, under the Constitution, should count
the votes. I believe more of the Republicans have the same convictions, except those who are on record against it, but I do not mean to say that I shall vote against compromise, by any

BAKER, OF INDIANA, said: "The child is born. Its name is Issachar, an ass crouching between two burdens. I am inclined to support the measure. If easied spon to vote immediately after its reading, I should have voted for the bill. I want to con sider some of its provisions more carefully. I am satisfied that it is a good way out. It has one good element in it: it appeals to the prin-

in the meeting of the Committee before he agreed to the pian incorporated in the bill, he asked the Republicans of the Senate Committee what their opinion was of the powers and jurisdiction of the Commission which is provided. Unless that Commission had conferred upon it all the powers which belonged to either House or to both Houses he would not vote for the bill. He favored the conferring upon the Commission in more explicit terms the right to go behind the returns from any State, and to investigate everything connected with the election on the 7th of last November. He says he received assurances from Edmunds, Conking, Frelinghuysen, Bayard, and Thurman that all those powers which belonged to either House or to both Houses could be exercised by this Commission, but the Commission is the judge of its own jurisdiction.

AMONG THE DEMOCRATS
there was as great a diversity of views as on the Republican side of the House. The exact fairness of the bill was admitted by everybody, and, "It is a way out of the difficulty," was an expression heard on every side, and a sentiment seemed to prevel that, as a way out of the difficulty as way out of the difficulty.

will oppose it. He believes Hayes elected fairly, and the votes which show it safe in the hands of the Vice-President. He thinks that officer has a clear constitutional right to count the vote, and he sees no necessity to look for other means of deciaring the result.

REPRESENTATIVE MONROE thinks the subject should receive very careful consideration from the Republicans before they either favor or oppose it.

is that the Supreme Court will adjourn o time during which the Commission is in se that the proceedings of the Commission take place in the Suprement

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SENTIMENT ELSEWHERE.

DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL. TALKING OVER THE SCHEME OF

ment concerning its provisions, and answer numerous questions with regard to detail There existed doubt as to whether such a Comission as was proposed would have THE SAME POWER TO TAKE THETIMONY as that processed by committees of the House

THE SAME FOWER TO TAKE TESTIMONY as that possessed by committees of the House. Some of the members are reserved in expressions of opinion, wishing first to carefully examine the provisions of the bill before deciding whether they will support it, and others say there is more dissatisfaction with the plan of the Committee than appears upon the surface. The Democrats, however, will have a further consultation upon the subject, and, for this turpose, will hold another caucus Monday afternoon next after the adjournment of the House.

WISCONSIN. THE CONVENTION OF DEMOCRATS AT MILWAU

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Milwaukee, Jan. 18.—The Democr Special Disputch to The Tribusa.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18.—The Democratic Convention met at the Academy of Music to-day? Twenty-nine counties were represented by \$450 delegates. Gen. Ed S. Bragg was chosen temporary Chairman, making a flery speech of acceptance. Committees were appointed, and the Convention adjourned till afternoon. The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock, when, after rambling remarks by J. Ed Cottrill, the reports of Committees were received. Mayor Butler was elected permanent President, with Vice-Presidents from each district. His Honor read an address claiming that Tilden was elected, and that the Democrats would have their rights peaceably if they could, forefuly if they must; claiming that the right to count the vote is not vested in the Fresident of the Senate, but in the two Houses of Congress, and that any compromise would be unconstitutional. Harlow S. Orton, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, made a hot and warlike speech to about the same effect as the others. The resolutions were adopted and the Convention adjourned until evening, when Gen. George B. Smith, of Madison, spoke two hours to a large andiepee, principally on his experiences in Louisiana during the count. He claimed that the people of that State were downtroden by carpet-baggers.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in this Capvention, do hereby resolve as foliows:

1. That, believing as we do, that Gov. Tilden at the last Fresidential election received and capital at the last Fresidential election received and capital and the last and capital and capital at the last Fresidential election received and capital and

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in this Canvention, do hereby resolve as follows:

1. That, believing as we do, that Gov. Tilden at the last Presidential election received not only a very large popular majority, but also a clear and unquestionable majority of the Electoral vote for President of the United States, and is, therefore, justly and lawfully entitled to that office, we most solemly insist and declare that he shall be, as in right he ought to be, peacefully isaugurated and vested with all the constitutional powers of the Executive powers of the Government from and after the 4th of March next.

2. That the early assumption by the Republican leaders that the President of the Senate has the right to count the Electoral vote, contrary to the Constitution and the established usage since the foundation of the Government, is evidence of a conspiracy to secure by fraud a victory while conscious of defeat.

3. That, as the Electoral votes must be opened by the President of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the becounted, the duty and authority of counting the votes, deciding all questions arising there on, including the qualifications of Elections and the manner of their appointment, by necessary implication devotes exclusively upon the Senate and House of Representatives, and the construction of the powers and duty of the type Houses of Congress is suntained by an unbroke mage from the organization of the Government and an abandoment of its at this time, or mattempted evasion of this high Constitutional day of Congress. Will justly excite the condemnation and indignation of the candid and fair-minter of Congress.

CHANDLER.

THE DEMOCRATIC INQUISITION.
Special Disputes to The Tribune.
HINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—The Special Control of the Control of th mmittee on the Powers, Privileges, and ties of the House in Counting the Electoral te had before them this morning Secretary andler, who was accompanied by his stenog-

Mr. Field asked him if he was now ready t ver the question heretofore propounded ely, by whose authority he sent the tele am to Gov. Stearns promising troops? Seere ry Chandler said he was not prepared to an y Chandler said he was not prepared to an-er. He was further asked if any copy of the agram to Gov. Stearns was in existence,—the ram sent on the 8th or 9th of November newered, "Not that I am aware of." He ept no copy of it, and could not tell who wrote.

He thought, however, he sent it to Gov. tearns. He stated he declined to answer because of the confidential character of the communication between the President and, himself, not other members of the Cabinet, and as he as summoned to appear before the Committee as Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Burchard inquired whether he, at that ime, was Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. handler said he was.

Mr. Lawrence—Do you base your objection to aswering solely on the ground of the confidential character of the communication between the resident and yourself!

Mr. Chandler—I do, on that ground exclutely.

ely. The Secretary went on to say that he had no ore right to disclose what had passed between self and the President than a United States sator has to disclose what is done in an execu-

in to Gov. Steams was conincluded.

It. Lawrence objected to the question, when a Committee went into private consultation.

When the doors were opened, Chandler was sed whether he sent the telegram to Gov. carns on his own volition or as Chairman of a National Republican Committee.

He answered that he presumed the telegram as sent by him on his own motion, and in his reason.

name.

lestion—Was the sending of that telegram own individual act, or that of the Chair of the National Republican Committee?

swer—I do not suppose I signed my name hairman of the Committee. I presume I

estion—Dfd you send a telegram at the re-tor suggestion of anybody else than your-

quest or suggestion of anybody else than yourself!

Answer—My impression is that I received a
telegram from Gov. Stearns suggesting the necessity of sending troops.

The witness then referred to a telegram published in the New York Tribume dated Nov. 9,
addressed to the Chairman of the National Republican Committee, charging Ku-Klux efforts
to prevent a count. Gov. Stearns telegraphed
from Tallahassee that there was no doubt of a
Republican majority in Florida if an honest canvass of the vote could be secured; that the indications were that violence would be resorted
to in the interior of the State, and that the KuKlux had prevented the returns from being received, etc. The impression of the witness was
that this telegram first suggested him the necessity for troops. He did not know who furnished this telegram in the Tribume, and did not
know wheher the Governor or Legislature
called for troops. ow whether the collision without sug-lied for troops.

Question—Did you send your telegram to

tearns on your own volition, without sug-

Answer—Probably a suggestion came from the quarter already mentioned.
Question—And nobody else?
Answer—I decline to answer, on the ground of official confidence between the members of the Cabinet and the President.
Mr. Field—Were you informed of the telegram ent to Oregon, mentioning money, by or on benalf of the Democratic party!
Answer—I only know of that from the newspapers and from conversations.

spers and from conversations. Question—Did not Mr. Orton communicate you a telegram to Oregon on that subject? Answer—Not that I remember. ras then discussion secret se

PROPOSED NATIONAL BULLDOZING CONVENTION.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—The Democratic Executive Committee held a meeting to-night at the residence of their Chairman, the Hon. A. S. Hewitt, and authorized the Chairman and Secretary to call a meeting of the Democratic National Committee at an early day, if they should deem proper to do so, with a reference to the resolution adopted by the Democratic Convention at Columbus, O., on the 8th of January, requesting the National Democratic Committee to call a National Democratic Convention, to meet at Washington City on the 12th of February, 1877.

THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN. MORE TESTIMONY BEGARDING IT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—A good deal of

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—A good deal of additional testimony in regard to the late election in Mississippi was taken before Morton's Committee to-day. Representative Lynch concluded his evidence. The substance of it was that in all the counties of his district except Claiborne and Warren, the registration was conducted with reasonable fairness. In those two counties, however, no less than 4,000 Ropublicans were denied the right to register upon various pretexts. A very common trick was to ans were dealed the right to register upon various pretexts. A very common trick was to demand that the applicants should tell in what township, section, and range they lived, and, as the sections and ranges are commonly known only to surveyors, of course the colored people could not answer. In Jefferson and Claiborn Counties Lynch said there was systematic and effective intimidation by means of

ies Lynch said there was systematic and effective intimidation by means of RIFLE CLUBS, which allowed no Republican meetings to be held. In spite of all this, however, the Republican majority of votes put in the boxes he believed to have been between 3,000 and 5,000; but this was overcome by the most glaring and open frauds, under what seemed to be a general arrangement throughout the district. Thousands of Republican ballots were removed from the boxes and Democratic ballots substituted in their place. By this means a district in which the Republicans have fully 17,000 majority, and which was made up in the gerrymandering of the State by the Democratic Legislature in such a way as to mass the heavy negro counties together, was CARRIED BY THE DEMOCRATS by a majority of over 3,000. The room of the Senate Committee is crowded every day with persons of both parties from Mississippi who have been summoned to testify. Senators Morton and Mitchell conduct the examination on behalf of the Republicans, and Senator Kernan is very diligent in looking out for points that can be used in favor o. the Democrats.

KINGSTON FRECIECT.

gston Precinct, in Adams County, from ening of the polls till 2 p. m. At 2 o'clock 500 votes (Republican) and been polled. In the room where the ballot-box was arly three hours, and saw every ballot as the inspector who took ballots from hands of the voters opened them putting them into the box, and a measy matter to distinguish licen from Democratic tickets. He is sure care at least 500 Republican hallots cast

was done during the recess which the inspleot for the purpose of eating their dinner.

A. M. Hardy, editor of the Natchez.

New South, testified that he had heard enter threaten, previous to the last cle that in case there should be any disturbationally the statement of the Repuratry, and not their ignorant, followers. political meetings the leaders of party, and not their ignorant be shot. Witness charged the returned it was under the protection of Mayor and a United States Marshal. Witz believed Mississippi would have given a Replican majority at the late election had thosen no fraud and intimidation.

PARISH OFFICES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—The manner in which

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—The manner in which Gen. Augur preserves the statu quo throughout the State may be judged from the fact that in all the bulldozed parishes the parties who were defeated in the late election according to the legal returns are forcing themselves every day into the offices, their only claim being commissions from Nicholls.

The Senate Committee to-day closed its investigation, and will leave for Washington to-morrow evening. Senator Howe stated to The Tribune correspondent to-night that he regarded the investigation incomplete, as the Committee had exhausted its funds before taking up all the parishes. It has, however, been up all the parishes. It has, however, been very thorough as to the parishes which had been taken under consideration, and particularly as to Ouachita, East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, and Morehouse, denominated THE BULLDOZED PARISHES.

There had been witnesses examined in addition from Richland, Webster, and one or two other parishes. In reply to the inquiry as to how the Committee would be able to make a report upon an incomplete investigation, Scuato Howe said that they could take the parishe which had been examined as a basis, the Returning Board in relation to them was justified by facts, they might reasonably conclude that they had not gone far amis in regard to other localities which the Commit-tee has been unable to examine. If, on the other hand, the Committee found that the action of the Board was not justified by the facts in those parishes, a different conclusion might be reached. While the Senators are of course reticent as to what their report will be no one who has been present through their entire investigation, as has THE TRIBUNE correspondent, can entertain any doubt as to

WHAT THEIR OPINIONS ARE in regard to the violence, outrage, and murder which has been practiced upon white and colored

Republicans in the parishes. Senator McMillan was also a member of the Senator McMillan was also a member of the Boutwell Mississippi Committee last year, and understood the situation pretty well before he came down here. Senator Wadleigh, however, stated to me that his mind had underwent a complete revolution since he had been down here. He had not believed it possible, nor would he have believed it, had he not seen for himself that such crimes could be committed as he has seen evidence of in this State. Senator Oglesby has taken great pains in and out of the Committee to

THOROUGHLY INFORM HIMSELF.

I have seen his face redden with indignation when certain witnesses have related their woful

experience.
Senator Saulsbury does not believe anything. Senator McDonald is an ardent Democrat, but too good-hearted not to sympathize with suffer-ing when he sees it. To-day after Amy Mitchell, widow of Isaac Mitchell, a colored man who had been killed by bulldozers, had been on the witness stand with her fatherless baby, Senator McDonald sterted a subscription for her, giving \$5 to commence with.

This investigation has been fair, and the re-

port of the Committee will be a substantial basis to go on. The House Committee investigation was an extremely partisan affair.

ARRESTED. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—Gen. Anderson and ex-Gov. Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board, arrived at the Imperial Hotel at 2 o'clock this morning, and at daylight were arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. An officer of the House left last night for New Orleans to bring Kenner and Casanave, the re-maining members of the Board, to the Bar of the House. Anderson and Wells have been in the custody, in the East Room, of the Sergeantat-Arms all the morning.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 18.—The ate Committee continued the examination of the election in the Parish of Richland to-day. M. F. Vickers and John A. Hunter tes tified that the election was fair and free, and tified that the election was fair and free, and knew of no intimidation. The former had heard one colored man say he had been told he must vote the Democratic ticket. Witness had told his colored hands that any one that voted the Republican ticket need not expect employment after their contracts expired, as he claimed the right of an American citizen to employwhom he chose. Later he said he would give the preference in employing hands to men of his own party.

ence in employing hands to men of his own party.

William R. Hardy, District-Attorney, testified that Capt. Francis advised him not to attempt to make a canvass in Richland, but to confine himself to Ouachita.

Alexander B. George, holding-over Senator from the Parish of Webster, testified as to a peaceful election, and that the avowed policy of the Democrats was to give no pretext for the Republicans to claim intimidation.

Henry Blair (colored) testified to general and specific intimidation in Morehouse Parish; that the Republicans were not allowed to make the canvass; that he had been threatened with death by his employer, Dr. Larken, and others, for being a Republican; that George Boyd (colored), a school-teacher, and himself were driven from the parish.

TRE SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE

colored), a school-teacher, and himself were driven from the parish.

THE SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE resumed the examination of West Feliciana. Henry Brookhart and John Haley (colored) testified to voting the Democratic ticket, and that there was no intimidation.

J. B. Sims, Dr. H. R. Ryland, and W. S. Hamilton testified that there was no political intimidation, but, owing to lawlessness, pillaging, and killing of stock, a club had been formed to bunish offenders, and was called the Union Conservative Club, and the members visited the houses of suspected persons and-administered chastisement. Sims said two or three colored men had been hung, and ten or twelve shot or killed, but none of these acts had any connection with politics; that Henry Temple left the parish because he had once led a colored company to Bayou Sara, and was afraid of the consequences.

Mrs. Ann Mitchell, widow of Ike Mitchell.

parish because he had once led a colored company to Bayou Sara, and was afraid of the consequences.

Mrs. Ann Mitchell, widow of Ike Mitchell, detailed the killing of her husband by eight whites who came to the house with masks, and said they would break up that dammed Radical hole. After he was beaten by Charlès Barrow, James Downing, and Robert Wilson, with their pistols, they took him outside and shot him to death. Barrow's mask was torn off in the scuffle. Dr. McCrindell, Coroner of the parish, testified to the inquest on Gilbert Carter, and that he was unable to get but two witnesses, and the verdict was killed by persons unknown. In the case of Ike Mitchell he was unable to get witnesses. White people there raised money to pay his widow's expenses from New Orleans there in order that she might, testify. They were anxious to have the murder investigated, but she refused to come back.

Ephraim Smith (colored) testified to intimidation of colored Democratic clubs in the parish.

The Senate Committee has virtually completed its work, and will only meet to-morrow to adjourn to Washington. The members will leave to-morrow evening.

THE LEGISLATURES.

Balloting in the two Legislatures for United States Senator resulted in no choice. Only seventy-three members were present in the joint seasion of the Republican Legislature to-day.

Warmoth and Pinchback.

Donn Platf's Washington Letter in Cincinnati En-

John Plotts Washington Letter in Cincinnati Enperioday.

Donn Plotts Washington Letter in Cincinnati Engairer.

A friend was telling me, the other day, of a
race from New York to New Orleans, made by
Warmoth, then Governor of Louisians, and
Pinchback, his Lieutenant-Governor. "Pinch"
was in with a legislative combination that had
passed sundry bills for their mutual benefit that passed sundry bills for their mutual benefit that Warmoth would not approve. Until such approval they could not become a law, and "Pinch" watched his chance to be Acting-Governor so that he could sign, as required. Neither, however, would leave his post, Warmoth wanting badly enough to go North, but he could act leave his Lieutenant behind. The two maneuvered like a pair of foxes eyeing one hen. At last "Pinch" not only left the city, but made his way to New York. Warmoth, learning this, went to Saratoga. Each, it seems, had spies upon the other, and one day when Warmoth had driven a fair lady to the lake, and was in the midst of a tremendous flirtation, the telegraph ticked out the warning that the enemy had left for New Orleans. Warmoth threw a kiss to his lady-love with one hand, while the other grasped his carpet sack, and away he went southward as rapidly as lightning trains could carry him. But

with one hand, while the other grasped his empet sack, and away he went southward as rapidly as lightning trains could carry him. But Pinch had twelve hours of a start, and was flying along as rapidly as his pursuer. In vain Warmoth telegraphed for and secured locomotives for himself—Pinch, too, engaged express trains. There were millions in it, and it was the devil take the hindmost. Warmoth began to realize that Pinch had a point gained and was likely to hold it.

And he would have held it but for a happy thought that came to the Governor's fertile brain. He not only kept telegraphing for special transportation, but he also telegraphed to the police of—I have forgotten the name of the town—that a murderer and forger calling himself Pinchback, a light-tinted mulatto, stout and well-dressed, was fleeing from justice, and would pass their town on an express train at 3 p. m. of that day—arrest him. This was signed "John R. Smith, Chief of Police, New York." Poor Pinch, while comforting himself with the happy thought that he would soon be in New Orleans, and certainly for twelve hours Governor of the State, and so be enabled to seize his legalized plunder, was pounced upon by some fill-looking conservators of the peace and dragged off to jail. The precious time was lost in the express that had whirled away, and in vain effort to prove that he was Lieut.-Gov. Pinchback, and no forger or murderer, but a true man. In the meantime, Warmoth rattled by, taking no pains whatever to verify his startling telegram. One day while the Executive head of the hot State was striving to keep himself cool with feed champaigne, shirt-sleeyes, and a wind instrument called a fan, the Lieutenant came in on him looking verv sulky and ill at case.

"Got home, have you, Pinch! Hope you en-

"Got home, have you, Pinch? Hope you enjoyed your summer vacation," said the Governor.
"Go to h—ll!" responded the Deputy Governor; "If there was any law in this State I'd make it damned uncomfortable for the trick you played on me." you played on me."
"You damned old fraud, there is no law in this State but what I approve, and that's what's the matter, Pinch," replied the Chief Executive.

ALABAMA. A GENERAL DENIAL.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 18.—Resolutions were offered in the House of Representatives today by Mr. Delmos, Republican, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, to the effect that all reports that the elections of 1876 in Alabama were unfair or illegal are without

FLORIDA.

DECISION OF THE STATE CIRCUIT COURT IN FA-VOR OF THE TILDEN BLECTORS. Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—Informatio has been received here that the Circuit Court of Florida, in the quo warranto case, has decided that the Tilden Electors were chosen; and that an appeal from the decision will be taken to the Supreme Court of the State.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Gasette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—The facts concerning the decision by the State Circuit Court to-day in Florida, in favor of the Tilden Electors, were as follows: The decision was on a de-murrer in this court, and the Hayes Electors have the right to appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, or to make a motion to answer over, which is in the discretion of the Court. If over, which is in the discretion of the Court. In they answer over, then the validity of the election will be tried before the Circuit Court, and all the ballot-boxes in every voting precinct in the State can be inquired into. The Circuit Court has the right to summen a jury to try any question of fact which is raised at any time.

The question raised by the demurrer is this:

The question raised by the demurrer is this: The Hayes Electors demurred upon the ground that their functions had been performed, and that they were functus officio, but this writ was served on them on the day that they east their votes for President and Vice-President, and at the time they assembled, and before the votes had been cast. They have the right to appeal at once to the Supreme Court upon the demurrhad been cast. They have the right to appeal at once to the Supreme Court upon the demurrer, and, if they do so, it being a matter affecting the public interest, the case will be advanced upon the docket and heard at once. But if the case is to be tried upon a question of fact before a jury in the Circuit Court, the examination may be so extended as to prevent any decision before the 14th of February. The decision today, therefore, doea, not assure a judgment by the highest tribunal of the State in favor of Tilden, which has been hoped for by the Democrats.

> CONGRESS. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18,-Mr. Jones (Fla.) presented the petition of Williamson Call, lock, Democratic Presidential Electors of Flor-ida, claiming to have been legally elected, and asking that the Electoral vote cast by them for President and Vice-President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones, the petition was laid on the table, and he gave notice that he would call it up next week.

Mr. Hamlin introduced a bill to amend the

section of the Post-Office Appropriation bill for the present fiscal year so as to change the compen-

section of the Post-Office Appropriation bill for the present fiscal year so as to change the compensation of Postmasters of the fourth class to a basis of stamps canceled instead of stamps sold. Referred.

The Senate non-concurred in the amendments of the House to the bill making appropriations to supply certain deficiencies in the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, and a conference committee was ordered.

The Chair appointed as members of the Committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Windom, Allison, and Withers.

The Senate bill amending the Pension law so as to remove the disability of those who, having participated in the Rebellion, have since its termination enlisted in the army of the United States, and become disabled, was called up by Mr. Ingalls, and passed.

The Senate took up the resolution recently submitted by Mr. Wallace on the same subject, and Mr. Bogy spoke at length in reply to the recent argument of Mr. Sherman in regard to Louislana matters.

Mr. Bogy spoke at length in reply to the recent argument of Mr. Sherman in regard to Louislana matters.

Mr. Bogy spoke of the actions of the Returning Board of Louislana, and argued that they were illegal. He quoted from the laws of the State to show what the duties of the Board were, and declared that the rejection of the vote of certain parishes by this Returning Board as an act of infamy against which all honest men should protest. He contended that the election throughout the State was free and fair, and quoted at great length from the testimony taken by the Democratic Committee which withessed the count to show that there was no intimidation during the canvass. He argued that in East Felicians the Republicans knew that the Pomocrats would carry the parish, and they formed a conspiracy not to vote in order that they might charge that Republican voters had been kept out by intimidation. He read from the testimony in support of his statement, and aleo to show that the redection of the report of the Special Committee on the Subject o

HOUSE.

Agoed deal of time was occupied this morning in deciding the prelivainary question as to whether the House should now proceed to the consideration of the resolutions rported last Friday from the Committee on Privileges and Duties of the House in Counting the Electoral Votes, or to that of the compromise plan proposed. The Republicans favored the latter and the Democrats the former. Finally a vote of yeas and nays was taken, and resulted in yeas 141, nays 81, in favor of proceeding with the resolutions reported by Mr. Knott, the Chairman of the Committee on Privileges, etc., and Mr. Knott addressed the House.

In the course of his argument, Mr. Knott declared that any attempt to interfere with the constitutional rights of the House in regard to counting the Electoral votes would be treason.

Mr. Knott said the power to count as well as open the certificates had no more been conferred on the President of the Serate than on the Sergeant-al-Arms or Doorneeper. The claim that it had was atterly at war with the construction which the Republican party itself put upon that same provision of the Constitution twelve years ago, when it had active control of every Department of the Government, and which construction that party had continued to practice as well as preach, so long as it rolled on the flood-tide of success. Why was not the twenty-second joint rule just as fair and just as constitutional now as it was twelve or eight of four years ago! Why had there been such a radical revolution in the opinion of certain Republicans as to the constitutional now as it was twelve or eight of four years ago! Why had there been such a radical revolution in the opinion of certain Republicans as to the constitutional node of counting the votes? He did not know, but he did know that some of them had changed front by a sort of gymnastic feat. He admitted that neither House could reject any fair vote of the State. It would be revolution to do so, but it would be an equal crime to count a frandulent vote. He then findinged in a little

the peaceful discharge of the constitutional fu-tions in this high regard, would be an utter at version of our constitutional government; and accompanied by an armed and organized fort would be treason to the United States of America [Applause on the Democratic side of the House an in the galleries.]

Mr. Burchard (III.), a member of the Commit-tee, offered on behalf of the four Republican man-ters of the Committee.

in the galleries.]

Mr. Barchard (Ill.), a member of the Committee, offered on behalf of the four Republican members of the Committee the following as a substitute for the resolutions by the Committee the Following as a substitute for the resolutions by the Committee the Following as a substitute for the resolutions by the Committee the House, cojointly with the Senate, to provide by law or other constitutional method a mode for fairly and truly associating and properly counting the Electoral vote of each State in the election of President and Vice-President.

Second—That in the absence of a legislative provision on the subject, or authoritative direction from the Senate and House of Representatives, the President of the Senate and House of Representatives, the President of the Senate and House of Representatives for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Burchard said that the resolutions reported by the majority asserted the most extreme power on the part of the House, and involved the great constitutional question whether the Federal Government had the right to review the proceedings of officers of a State in the election or appointment of Electors. If that position were correct, then either House could examine collaterally whether the Officers of a State had taken the coath ta support the Constitution. He denied that right on the part of either House, and held that the acts of a duly-constituted anthority of a State, when verified, as required by Jaw, must be taken as legal and correct. He claimed that there was no power to go behind such acts. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were supposed to know something about the Constitution, and each of them, when he was President of the Senate. Signed a certificate in which he stated that he had opened the certificate in which he stated that he had opened the certificate in which he stated that he had opened the certificate in which he stated that he had opened the certificate in which he stated that he had opened the certificate in which he stated

journed.

Mr. Payne, Chairman of the Committee on Counting the Electoral Votes, made a concurrent report of the two Committees of the House and Senate, which report having been read it was, on motion of Payne, rocommitted and ordered printed, and Payne stated he would soon move to make it a special order.

ILLINOIS.

JUDGE TIPTON'S SUCCESSOR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 18.—At 2:30 p. a Delegate Convention of the Republicans of this Judicial District, consisting of McLean and this Judicial District, consisting of McLean and Ford Counties, met in the Circuit Court-room. There were present a full convention, consisting of fifteen McLean-County and five Ford-County delegates, all instructed by their respective County Conventions. Ira Abbott was called too the chair from Danvers Township, and Richard the chair from Danvers Township, and Richard Osborne, of Bloomington, and King, of Paxton, appointed Secretaries. Eleven ballots were cast, all alike, Bloomineld receiving 9 and fraction; Reeves, 6 and fraction; Rowell, 4 and fraction. On the twelfth ballot Rowell's men went over to Reeves, giving him 10 and a fraction, and making him the nominee. On motion of B. F. Funk, the vote was made unanimous. Reeves has been a member of the Bloomington Bar since 1854, and is known as one of the most scholarly and able members. He is deservedly popular among all parties, and will prove a worthy successor on the Bench which has in the past been honored by such men as David Davis, John M. Scott, and Thomas F. Tipton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW HAMPSHEE DEMOCRATIC[®] CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 18.—The Democrats of the Second Congressonal District to-day nomi-nated Alvah W. Sulloway. THE WOMEN OF AMERICA WANT TO HAVE A PAIR

THE WOMEN OF AMERICA WANT TO HAVE A PAIR SHOW AND A FAIR COUNT.

Dispace to Cincinnati Gasette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—At the National Women's Suffrage Convention to-day, Mrs. B. A. Lockwood offered a report reciting that there are grave doubts as to whether there has been an election of President, etc.; that a committee of five competent women be elected to make a fair count, and that an army of 100,000 unmarried women be called to Washington to watch Henry Watterson's 100,000 unmarried Democrats while the committee of women are making the count. The resolution was adopted with cheers.

FIRES.

CHICAGO. During the cold days, the young ladies in the During the cold days, the young ladies in the abstract department of the Recorder's office complained bitterly of the inadequary of the heating-apparatus of the establishment, and besonght all whom it might concern that some provision be made for their comfort. The department is situated on the ground floor and heated by a furnace underneath. The furnaceman was sent for and concluded that he could arrange things to warm those girls up, so he introduced another flue, running up from the heater, through the floor, about five feet from where one of the old ones passed, and opening right beside a partition. About the o'clock yesterday afterneon a blaze sprang up from the junction of the floor and partition. It threatened bad work for a minute, and Mr. Otto Peltzer and his assistants worked, hard to get the index books into the vault, fearing a conflagration. These gentlemen did noble service, but unnecessarily, for the Fire Patrol arrived and promptly extinguished the flames. It was discovered that the whole frome, in the construction of the building ordinance. It cannot be attributed to any fault in the construction of the building, but solely to the carelessa arrangement of the flue, which has been remedied.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.

SALT.

Special Diamatch to The Tribune.

AAT ELIZABETH, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 18.—The Government bonded warehouse on Shutlers' Island burned.

Loss, \$50,000.

SALT.

Special Diamatch to The Tribune.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 18.—The annual meeting of the stockholders on the Michigan Salt Association was held in this city to-day, \$700 ut of the 4.181 shares of stock being represented. Reports of the President and Secretary showed the operations of the Association for the past year. A resolution was adouted

8,700 out of the 4.151 shares of stock being represented. Reports of the President and Secretary showed the operations of the Association for the past year. A resolution was adopted fixing the rates of advances at 65 cents per barfixing the rates of advances at 65 cents per barrel instead of 80 cents, and also for the purpose of taking steps to secure better storage at lake ports. A Board of Directors was elected as foliows: Saginaw County, W. R. Burton, N. Barnard, J. E. Shaw, W. J. Barlow, George F. Williams, D. W. Rust, J. Pearson: Bay County, A. Miller, J. L. Datsen, N. B. Bradley, O. D. Chapin, H. W. Sage, T. Cranage, Jr., E. Eddy; Huron County, F. Crawford, J. S. Thompson. At a meeting of the Board of Directors the following officers were elected: President, W. R. Burt; Vice-President, Albert Miller; Treasurer, T. Cranage, Jr.; Secretary, D. G. Holland; Executive Committee, W. R. Burt, A. Miller, T. Cranage, Jr., N. Barnard, J. L. Datsen.

LUMBER

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

East Saginaw, Mich., Jan, 18.—The report of the amount of lumber manufactured during the year 1876 at the mills on the Flint & Perc Marquette Railway, Mackinaw Division of the Michigan Central, Saginaw Valley & St. Louis Roads, and continuous points, will be published to-morrow. Following is the summary of lumber cut: Ludington, 100,346,930 feet; other-Flint & Perc Marquette Railway mills, 75,699,282,feet; Mackinaw Division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 49,880,000 feet; Saginaw Valley & St. Mackinaw Division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 49,880,000 feet; Saginaw Valley & St. Louis Railroad, 14,000,000 feet; Lapere County, 60,425,000 feet; Tuscola County, 12,400,000 feet; Huron County, 48,550,000 feet; total, 361,311,182 feet. The amount manufactured at the above points in 1875 was 383,640,688 feet. The total amount of lumber on hand at the above-named mill at the close of the year was 121,133,000 feet, with the cut of 51,209,050 pieces; shingles, 340,000,000.

CHEVENNE, Wyo., Jan. 18.—Intelligence arrived bere to-day from Chugwater, filty miles north of this city, that the Indians made a raid on ranches near Chugwater Station last night, driving off about fifty horses. The Indians were followed by ranchmen for several miles, but succeeded in getting away with the stock.

CRIMINAL NEWS. on Testerday of Daniel Price, Negro, at Warrenton, Mo.

The Hideous Scene Witnessed by a Vast Throng of People.

Extraordinary Procedure of the Culprit's Counsel at the Scaffold.

Shocking Instance of Parental Inhumanity at Wilton, Hass.

PUBLIC EXECUTION. PUBLIC EXECUTION.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 18.—At Warrenton, Mo., this morning, Daniel Price, afull-blooded negro, aged 33, was hanged for the murder of Samuel Taylor on July 20 last year. He had been living in adultery with Taylor's wife, and the two conspired to kill the husband. The wife is serving a twenty-five-year sentence in the Penitentiary for the crime, and Price is in his grave. At half-past 8 o'clock this morning the inclosure was made around the scaffold in the jail-yard by stretching a half-inch rope, which was attached to locust trees, and the ends made fast to the fence on the south and west sides. The fatal rope was adjusted to the beam of the scaffold. In a few minutes Cook, the Deputy Sheriff, stepped forward on the platform and addressed the crowd, reminding them that the reputation of Warren County was at stake, and, as law-abid-ing citizens, he exhorted them to maintain per-fect order. The yard was a perfect jam of human beings, among whom was a sprinkling of women, mostly colored. They all appeared as jovial as though they were at a picnic, cracking jovial as though they were at a picnic, cracking jokes and seeming to enjoy the situation hügely. At four minutes past 9 o'clock the prisoner was seen approaching from the jail, in compapany with the Sheriff and Deputy Cook. Price walked pretty firmly toward the scaffold, and mounted the steps with but little show of nervousness. Reading the death-warrant, Deputy Cook turned to the condemned and asked him kindly if he had anything to say. The prisoner, evidently very much affected, re-The prisoner, evidently very much affected, replied: "I have nothing to say, Mr. Cook, except that I am an innocent man." At this point, Mr. Stewart, who so ably defended the accused, advanced to the front of the platform and ad-dressed the crowd as follows:

FRILLOW-CITIZENS: You are now about to witness
the execution of a fellow being, one whom I defended with all my ability, and of whose innocence
I have not the least doubt. I tell you, fellowcitizens, that in the execution of this man the
people of Warren County are about to commit a
most heinous crime—that of executing an innocent

man.

During the delivery of this address the doomed man exhibited no emotion, but stood gazing stoically on the crowd below. A white hand-kerchief was tied over his eyes, and the black cap adjusted. During this trying scene Price kept his nerves remarkably well. Before binding his arms he shook hands with the officers, thanking them for their kindness. Then the trap was sprung and Daniel Price dropped with a dull thud, and his spirit took its flight to other climes. The body fell to within an inch of the ground, the toes not clearing it by more than that distance. Although his neck was not broken by the fall, the body struggied but little, and in twenty minutes the physician pronounced life extinct, death having ensued by strangulation. The remains were taken charge of by some colored relatives of the deceased, who prepared the body for burini in the old Pinckney Graveyards, in accordance with a request made by him a few days since that his body might rest beside his wife. The owner of the cemetery objecting to his burial in the grounds, some other disposition will be made of the corpse. At noon most of those who came to witness the hanging had taken lunch and left for home. man.

During the delivery of this address the door

INHUMAN PARENTS. Dispatch to New Fork Herald. .

Milton, Mass., Jan. 16.—A most terrible case of parental cruelty, disclosing the imprisonment and neglect for seventeen years of an idi otic son, and the possible murder of another, has set this usually quiet borough into an in-tense fever of excitement. As the story goes, about seventeen years ago a quarrel occurred in the family of Josiah Fields, by occupation a in the family of Josiah Fields, by occupation a laborer, in which father, mother, and several sons participated. In the course of the dispute Josiah, Jr., hardly of age, offended his father by his continued obstinacy, and the latter, as is supposed, struck the boy a severe blow, inflict-ing upon him some permanent injury. In order to prevent the discovery of the deed the wound-ed lad, it is alleged, was locked in a chamber. The sudden disappearance of the lad was ac-

BODY-SNATCHER SENTENCED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

St. Louis, Jan. 18.—The notorious St. Louis resurrectionist, Ernst Deepke, has come to grief in the Criminal Court. Doepke was tried for breaking open a grave in the old Jucker Cemetery in December, 1875, and carrying off a coffin in which were encased the remains of one F. Doll. His attorneys pleaded emotional insanity. in which were encased the remains of one F. Doll. His attorneys pleaded emotional insanity as one of the grounds for defense, the other ground being based upon a decision rendered in the Court of Appeals about a year ago to the effect that coffins committed to the earth were no property, and, therefore, a person who stole one could not be guitty of larceny. The jury returned a verdict declaring him guilty of grand larceny, and assessing his punishment at two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. An appeal will be taken to the Court of Appeals, in the hope that that tribunal will assert the doctrine that a coffin once buried is not subject to larceny, and, also, that a second-hand coffin is not of sufficient value to constitute the crime of grand larceny.

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 18.—A man representing himself to be James Stock, of this county, appeared at the loan agency of Palmer & Son, on Saturday last, and requested the loan of \$500 Saturday last, and requested the loan of \$500 on real estate security, showing an abstract of real estate in this county clear of incumbrance. The brokers examined the matter, and after satisfying themselves that the title was all right, furnished the money and took a mortgage on the real estate. The matter here rested until to-day, when it was discovered that the man who had executed the mortgage and obtained the money was not Stock at all, but some sharper who had got up the job, and, as it proved, carried it to a successful issue. No clew has as yet been obtained of him.

Harrisbuso, P.a., Jan. 18.—In the Damphin County Court this afternoon two bills were found against James Cartwright, ex-County Treasurer of Luzerne County; James H. Mills-

onugh, ex-City Treasurer of Scri in the State Treasury Department; and W. W. Kerr, William J. Jackson, and John A. Waggoner, clerks in the Auditor's department, for conspiracy to embezzle by filing false statements and settling false accounts. All of the above are concerned in false returns of license fees, etc., to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The trial will probably commence to

CAUGHT AT LAST.

London, Ont., Jan. 18.—Smith N. Hawes, late City Treasurer of Covington, Ky., who has been living with his wife and family at the Tecumseh House the past six months under the name of House, was arrested to day on a charge of forgery preferred by the Covington authorities. Application for extradition is based on the charge. He altered \$200 orders of the Corporation out the Northern Bank of Kentucky to \$1,200, and forged the indorsement. Hawes' total embezzlement is stated at \$50,000 to \$80,000. The case is under examination.

"ALL IS NOT GOLD," ETC. PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 18.—Last night a young

man, name unknown, was confidenced at the Union Depot by a sharper. The latter represented himself as just from San Francisco with gold which he wanted to exchange for currency. The young man accommodated him to the extent of \$40. The gold, of course, turned out to be spurious, and the sharper has disappeared. This is a new trick hereabouts, and unsophisticated people may hear from it at other places. nan, name unknown, was cou

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 18.—This morning, when the train from Keokuk stopped at the depot in this city, Officers Rider and Lavelle arrested Charlie Cullaton and Mike Flynn, two of rested Charlie Cullaton and Mike Flynn, two of the eight prisoners who escaped from the Fort Madison Jail last evening. Cullaton was under indictment for a minor offense, but Flynn is awaiting trial for murder, and his capture is of more consequence than that of all the others.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION. MEMPHIS, Jan. 18.—Yesterday afternoon John Fritwell attempted to assassinate Sheriff M. Manning, at Austin, Msss., while he was eating supper at his residence. Manning is the confessed murderer of J. B. Harvey, of Louisville, who was killed at Austin some time since, and it is supposed the assassination was attempted because of his murder of Harvey. Fretwell escaped. shape of a large clasp-knife. The wended their way back to the station Cleremont was locked up at the Central to a response to a telegram, at once and Chambersburg, Pa.

During the evening a Thibume reported telegrate with the cracksman in an aniath at the station. If anybody expects he there an ideal bank-plunderer, he is mistaked. Cleremont, who is only aborded the station of the station in the station of the station. A fine florid countenance, tous with black wavy hair, a dark-brown must of fine and invariant growth, and well cut the end, large round gray eyes, with ye pable of the most cunning movementaliess embroidered shirt-front, daintily-the large hands, and exceedingly small fee plete his description, save that the when off with diamonds of the purest ray. It versed freely about his capture, and his from the Pennsylvania Penitentiary, but say nothing that has not already been ped. Indeed,

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Horace E. Brown, bro-ker, of 35 Broad street, has been arrested on suspicion of having been implicated in the for-gery of the check for \$83,000 which purported to have been drawn by the New York Life-Insurance Company, and which was certified as genuine by the Cashier of the Union Trust

New York, Jan 18.—Julius String, of Pittsburg, was arrested here this evening by request of the Chief of Police of Pittsburg, on the charge of having embezzied sums of money by means of forged checks. say nothing that has not already been publiced. Indeed,

HI WAS VEY RETICEST

about every matter, until he had first these whether or not it had been published, and whe his memory failed him he did not hesitate beak. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Deickson had gone down to Fermsylvania for the purpose of saving an Oliver for him (Relian, he still had the kindliest feelings towards he in only two particulars did he contradict a story as related by Mr. Derickson, and this connection he blamed Mr. D. being so rash as to give away facts the resulted in his own discomfiture. "For stance," said he, "Mr. Derickson put himself an awkward position by stating that he away upon the train, for that one fact more than such thing to do with my escape. But I can assay you he did not."

"Then it is true that Mr. Derickson saw years he states, upon the train," put in the bounds. A DEFAULTER.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—A special from Annap olis says the Hon. George Wells, for the past fifty years President of the Farmers' and Plant ers' Bank, is a defaulter in the sum of \$65,000. BENNETT --- MAY.

The "True Account of an Eye-Witness," Which Reflected on May, in Turn Denied by a Friend of That Gory Shot.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

New York, Jan. 18.—There appeared to-day what purported to be a true account of the Bennett-May duel, as given by an eye-witness. This eye-witness was only too evidently a witness in Mr. Bennett's favor. He could not, in fact, see anything in the affair that was not to May's shame and Bennett's praise. He charged that May, who had the first shot, fired at the words "are you ready!" instead of at the "one, two, three!" Then Bennett heaped humiliation on his nervous adversary's head. "I could kill you if I wished to," "I could kill you if I wished to," sald he, with signal scorn, and immediately sent the fatal bullet into the chill Maryland air. The red flush of what the eye-Maryland air. The red hush of what the eye-witness saw to be shame stole over the unin-jured May's face. He turned and ran from his eternal disgrace and James Gordon Bennett. He did not tarry to return thanks for a branded life that was worse than a branded invalidism or sudden death. Not a sound was heard, not a funeral note, as over toward Dover May friends. In regard to the story, something like it was originated in Brooklyn last week and attributed to John A. Foley, one of the lawyers retained by Dr. Phelps. Mr. Foley denied it authorship or truth, and it was dropped. Had it been possible to place Mr. Bennett in so favorable a light, it is not likely that Leonard Jerome, who is one of the close friends would have neglected the one.

his close friends, would have neglected the opportunity when he gave his version of the affair. He certainly put his friend in the best light the facts would warrant. His version, given in The Tribush, is sustained by the following letter, which comes from trustworthy sources, and will appear in the Times to-morrow:

Certain reports have been widely and industriously circulated for the past ten days in the newspapers, which I have every reason to believe have, in a great measure, been cansed by parties in this city, who, knowing the truth, yet desired to conceal it for the purpose of creating the impression that the late meeting between Messrs, May and Bennett was stopped on account of bloodshed. It has been staily published that the former was wounced—at one time it was stated elightly; at another severely; again mortally,—and it has been staid that he had died of his wound. I now take this method to sitence these felechoods, and to inform the friend his second, that neither he nor any part of his clothing was hit, scratched, grazed, or may way touched by the one and only soft which at the distance of twelve paces, as exchanged by the parties; also, that the affair then terminated by the party seeking satisfaction declaring himself satisfied. If there is any person who has been concerned, directly or indirectly in circulating the faisthoods to which i have alladed, or, if there is any one size disposed to question or contradict the facts as stated by me, and he will awo his responsibility in so doing under he will awo his responsibility in so doing under he will awo his responsibility in so doing under he will awo his responsibility in so doing under he will awo his responsibility in so doing under he will awo his responsibility in so doing under he will awo his responsibility in so doing under he will awo his responsibility in so doing under he will awo his responsibility in so doing under he will awo his responsibility in so doing under he will awo his responsibility in the heart. As a soon as the retraces,

rest of the party returned to the railroad station.

Mr. May betrayed a nervousness strangely at
variance with his reputation as a cool and accurate marksman. Beunett, on the other hand,
showed no signs of trepidation, either in speech
or manner, and from the first seemed to look
upon the meeting rather as a disagreeable than
a dangerous occurrence.

MAY UNIVER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—Mr. Fred May
is in this city. He arrived here Tuesday last,
and is unhurt.

" ROLLAND."

Louis C. Clere

written up to so great an expertion of last December, prominently in the Hon-interesting story of his visit is Chambershure.

"Then it is true that Mr. Derickson say, as he states, upon the train," put in the quisitor.

"Yes, that's so: but if Derickson not sa'd so, I never would given him away," replied Cleren. "Now remember," he continued, do not wish to say anything in contradiction Mr. Derickson, but that stery of his about beating a poor family out of \$4,000 is a limean. I am too honorable a man for that." How about that Hickey 10 per cant staquerled some one in the room.

"That," said he, "is another error, as cannot imagine where Derickson got that fi I never told him any such thing, for I see knew Supt. Hickey until to-day, and find him a very kind and consider gentleman. Now let me tell yos, Derickson when he first visited me was matoo inquisitive, and I rather shut down a him. Perhaps in my evasive answers I dissomething which Mr. Derickson construit against Superintendent Hickey's character.

The reporter then took leave of the dis-guished criminal, with promises from him to he would think up several matters which is thought he could give away to the press with out compromising either himself or any obs-person.

out compromising either himself or any superson.

The readers of TRE TREBUSE will recole
Mr. Derickson's story about the two men, land and Johnson, who, upon the 3th of Is1876, made a boid attempt upon the Chambeburg Valley Bank, at the time containing
tween \$800,000 and \$1,000,000, only \$30,000
which was taken. The two men were captured, and convicted, Rolland, whose real aswas Louis C. Cleremont, escaping from the
pending a discussion for a new trial, and do
son, who was really Adney Bates Wicks, Car
mont's brother-in-law, being sent up for teteen years, which he is now serving out-

Miles' Late Interview with Sitting Bon. CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—The following is and tract of Col. Miles' official report of the non-

battle with Sitting Bull's band:

Sitting Bull's band was again defeated may be head of Red Water, Dec. 18, by three commend of the Fifth Infantry, under commend of Leaf Park Dec. 18, by three commend of Leaf Park Dec. 18, by three commend of Leaf Park Dec. 19, by a severe snow-storm whose north of the Leaf Park Dec. 19, by a severe snow-storm whose north of the Muscles-Shell and Dry Fork country, and set ing three down the north side of the Missouri, for Companies under Capt. Snyder being then on the Companies under Capt. Snyder being then on the Dotton the approach of Baldwin's force retruiback again at the head of his camp of lodges. He was driven south of the Yellow with sixty horses and mules, and everything pertaining to an Indian yillage burned up. To he dians escaped with very little besides was the head on their backs. Lieut. Baldwin and the deers and troops with him are entitled to make the cers and troops with him are entitled to make the cers and troops with him are entitled to make the cers and troops with him are entitled to make the cers and troops with him are entitled to make the cers and troops with him are entitled to make the cers and troops with him are entitled to make the cers and troops with him are entitled to make the cers and troops with him are entitled to make the cers and troops with him are entitled to make the cers and troops with him are entitled to make the cers and troops with him are entitled to make the cers and troops with him are entitled to make the cers and troops with him are entitled to the cers and troops with him are entitled to the cers and troops with him are entitled to the cers and troops with him are entitled to the cers and troops with him are entitled to the cers and troops with him are entitled to the cers and troops with him are entitled to the cers and troops with him are entitled to the cers and troops with the cers and troops with him are entitled to the cers and troops with him are entitled to the cers and troops with him are entitled to the cers and tro

the swelly of a bonder tude.

Five prominent Chiefs of the Sloax Nation killed by their old enemies, the Crow southis point on the 17th inst., while coming in ing a white flag, followed by some twenty of others. The guitty Crows escaped by flight affair was most unfortunate, as their coworld have secured the surrender of at thousand fighting men.

Thermometer forty below zero.

FINANCIAL.

AURORA, Ill., Jan. 18.—S. Town & Son. In Surance agents and real-estate brokers, an assignment on Saturday to J. M. Homa. Their liabilities amount to about \$10,000, to bulk of which is for money borrowed many from persons upon whom the trifling loss with fall with great severity, though the First National Bank is down for \$1,500, and the Unanational for \$500. They had been in business dozen or more years, and it is hoped their assist consisting principally of real estate, will be afficient to cover the obligations. The sensor ber of the firm is one of the oldest and highly-esteemed citizens of Aurora, and has the sympathy of the entire community.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Entr., Pa., Jan. 18.—William E. Richapork-packer of Buffalo, committed autithis morning by shooting himself three
beart. Insanity.

THE WHALERS.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 18.—The total of the fishing fleet in the past year food lives and twenty-seven vessels valued at 000; insured for \$116,000.

Capture of the Notorious C THE COUNTY bersburg Bank Robbe

Awarding the Conti prised at His Home on the Side, He Quietly Surren

oner Brad He Will Be Sent Back to P. Bombshell into t sylvania.

> Furnishe endation Contract Laid Over The Meat Contrac O'Donnell the uthorn His Prices Were E His Bills Exert

cclevy & Co. Charge

Bills for Art

Awarding the Other Con erary Given The Board of County Cor djourned meeting yesterd ant Holden in the chair, Commissioners present.

The report of the Judici The report of the sammending the payment of at \$23.50, was adopted. ommended the names of Charles Hovel as candida Constable, and M. J. M.

Park. An election being elected for the North Side Hyde Park. THE RECORDER'S The Finance Committee had examined the late Rec found it correct. The semi-\$50,974.96: expenses, \$44, the county, \$6,380.57. The ed that the County Collect account and place it to the account and place it to a large a fund of the Treasury.

NO MONEY FOR The Committee on Public in favor of payment of bill

Commissioner Fitzgerald er to order payment of the was little or no money in the Commissioner McCaffrey who were to be paid these present them yet awhile hawk them about on the st. Commissioner Fitzgerald orders to go to protest. To till it could borrow money payment. Commissioner McCaffrey wanted the orders simply county owed them so t these men could thereby it

The Chairman stated that be issued unless it were us were not to be presented used on the streets.

The report was then ador THE CONTRACTS FOR THE CONTRACTS FOR THE COMMITTEE ON Publishing report: following report:
Your Committee on Public
referred the large number of
ling supplies to the county di
Dec. 31, 1877, bag leave to
mittee have suent consideral Dec. 31, 1877, bog leave to mittee have spent consideral various bids and samples rec us a result of their labors, ha ar statement showing the proposal-price, the quantity the price named, and the n Irm to whom your Commit he contract for the article ment be swarded, which is he contract for the article ment be awarded, which is hade a part of this report:

In the grocery and dry-go that and a person or firm a that at which it was offered by our Committee feo offered by a person or firm a that at which it was offered the reason for such action that the articles are so few in amount that your Commit bidders would not accept for these articles also show a for these articles also show a for these articles also show a few and the same articles also show a few and the same articles also show a few articles are a few articles articles are a few articles are

noted your Committee we awards below recommended ders, and are, as your Comm best interest of the county. In view of the fact that a ed relative to awarding the O'Donnell, and as there may as to whether O'Donnell is supplying meats, etc., yetate that the has specified it of lard which is not contain any of the other bidders, with submit the meat bid your Board, and would review be placed on file. Your Committee has recoding to H. C. Buechner a below, but would submit the lation thereto, viz: The bid as follows: H. C. Buechner a below, but would submit the lation thereto, viz: The bid as follows: H. C. Buechner a below, but would submit the lation thereto, viz: The bid as follows: H. C. Buechner as below, but would submit the lation thereto, viz: The bid as follows: H. C. Buechner a bid the following notation, 5 per cent will be made from in this proposal if payment within thrity days. If 5 from the aggregate of Blutthen be \$2.59 lower than the Committee would state, I stipulation was asked for formation was furnished the would ask that this portion inspected by your Board, a accordingly. Your Committee the different parties made in compliance with it report.

Following the above to be paid for the different a During the reading of sioner Fitzgerald asked peared rather prominent was in the dry goods to swer was. "I don't know the conclusion of the rischmidt moved the adopt Commissioner Bradley recommendations of the ried. The contract for generation of acter, awarded to Steams M'CLE

Commissioner Bradley contract be laid over for commissioner Schmidt hear the reasons.

Commissioner Bradley give them just then, but better to hear them at better to hear them at could perhaps be more expended from the like the present.

Commissioner Schmidt time like the present.

Enables are commissioner Bradley state that on Wednesday for groceries had been looked over the bill and vinvestigate the samples awere goods on the bill selved at the Hospi the bill called for cranberries, and he of the berries, part of whe being asked what had be barrels, he was informed that she had only reconcert as pounds. The country of the bill for 125 pounds and the light of the bill for 125 pounds. The country of the bill for 125 pounds are contain 125 pounds. The country of the bill for 125 pounds are contain 125 pounds. The country of the pound in the looks perhaps fitty or seventy-field not think they had between this amount the bill within this short the pretended delivery a bill. This bill also chary its went to the bean-bin there. The honsekeeper no beans in the last ord

and by Deputy-Supt. Joe Direct d., and., upon stating that he red the house, was confronted by proof of the house, was confronted by proof of the house, was confronted by proof of the house, was confronted the difference of the house was determined the officer's right to goup rent all the same, however, and to face with his man, who faced to face with his man, who faced clear, unflinching eye, his hand reast, as if to draw a weapon from at-pocket. Beside him stood his ing the music like a courageon, that she is. Clerement deknow what was wanted, and answered, "Here's your and answered, "Here's your and answered, "Here's your most of the him a revolver om his inner coat-pocket, another coket, and a terrific weapon at the large clasp-knife. The officer way back to the station, and s iocked up at the Central to await a telegram, at once sent on to

r. Pa. evening a TRIBUNE reporter had a three cracksman in an anter-toom in the cracksman in an anter-toom in the cracksman in an anter-toom in the cracksman in an anter-toom in height and even inches in height and even inches in height and denote great deliberation and aracter in a man of more imposing the florid countenance, touched of any hair, a dark-brown mustack-

awas very retrieved and when the matter, until he had first 'thought it it had been published, and when ited him he did not hesitate to ited him he did not he hestanding the fact that Mr. Descene down to Fennsylvania for the saving an Oliver for him (Rolland), he kindliest feelings towards him, particulars did he contradict the saving an Oliver for him for he blamed Mr. D. for sh as to give away facts that his own discomfiture. "For inlie," Mr. Derickson, and in line own discomfiture. "For inlie," Mr. Derickson put himself in sostifon by stating that he saw me, for that one fact more than any ome folks believe that he had some the my escape. But I can assure

IS ALL A MISTAKE."

r then took leave of the distinalk with promises from him that
k up several matters which be
ded give away to the press withsing either himself or any other

of THE TRIBUNE will recollect story about the two men, Rob on; who, upon the 24th of March, and attempt upon the Chambershik, at the time containing beand \$1,000,000, only \$30,000 of n. The two men were captured, cted, Rolland, whose real name eremont, escaping from the jall, saion for a new trial, and John cally Adney Bates Wicks, Clere in-law, being sent up for the h he is now serving out.

nterview with Sitting Bull.

1. 18.—The following is an exest official report of the recent ag Bull's band:

and was again defeated near the ster, Dec. 18, by three companies fantry, under command of Lieut.

The Indian trail was obscured the ster when north of the Michigan trails are conflicting.

Thiefs of the Sionx Nation were enemies, the Crow scouts, at the inst., while coming in bear-lowed by some twenty or thirty Crows escaped by dight. This fortunate, as their coming is ed the surrender of at least a ten.

FINANCIAL.

match to The Trillme.

an. 18.—S. Town & Son, in
d real-estate brokers, made
Saturday to J. M. Howell,
ount to about \$10,000, the
r money borrowed mainly
whom the trilling loss will
writy, though the First Nan for \$1,500, and the Union
They had been in business a,
and it is hoped their assets
ly of real estate, will be sufobligations. The senior memis of the oldest and most
izens of Aurora, and has the
tire community.

He Quietly Surrenders Be Sent Back to Penn sylvania.

so great an extent in the earlier as December, and who figured in the Hon. R. P. Dericknow ary of his visit to Philadelphia and g, upon behalf of a young manded astray from the patha of virtue, yesterday by Detective Steela with Detective Macauley, Steela a cold, weary day and new Clevy & Co. Charged with Sending in Bills for Articles Not Furnished. The Recommendation to Give Them Contract Laid Over One Week.

The Meat Contract Awarded to O'Donnell the Indicted,

THE COUNTY BOARD.

atter His Prices Were Excessive and Some His Bills Exerbitant.

Awarding the Other Contracts-A Supernumerary Given His Place Again.

The Board of County Commissioners held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon, Presi-tant Holden in the chair, and all the other Commissioners present.

The report of the Judiciary Committee, rec-

The report of the Judiciary Committee, recommending the payment of bills to the amount of \$23.50, was adopted. The report also recommended the names of Patrick Daly and Charles Hovel as candidates for North Side Constable, and M. J. McCormick for Hyde Park. An election being held, Hovel was elected for the North Side and McCormick for

THE RECORDER'S REPORT. The Finance Committee reported that they had examined the late Recorder's report and found it correct. The semi-annual receipts were found it correct. The semi-annual receipts were \$50,74.95: expenses, \$44,74.39; balance due the county, \$0,250.57. The report recommended that the County Collector collect the above account and place it to the credit of the General Fund of the Treasury. Report concurred in NO MONEY FOR THEM.

The Committee on Public Charities reported in favor of payment of bills to the amount of. \$11,018.65.

Commissioner Fitzgerald asked if it was proper to order payment of these bills when there

Commissioner Fitzgerald asked if it was proper to order payment of these bills when there was little or no money in the Treasury.

Commissioner McCaffrey said the gentlemen who were to be paid these orders would not present them yet awhile at the Treasury nor hawk them shout on the streets.

Commissioner Fitzgerald did not want these orders to go to protest. The Board should wait till it could borrow money or provide for their retreets.

could borrow money or provide for their payment.

Commissioner McCaffrey said these creditors wanted the orders simply as evidence that the county owed them so much money, so that these men could thereby influence their credi-

The Chairman stated that no orders were to be issued unless it were understood that they were not to be presented at the Treasury nor used on the streets.

The report was then adopted.

THE COMPRACTS FOR SUPPLIES.

The Committee on Public Service to whom were also as the property of the streets.

following report:

Your Committee on Public Service to whom were referred the large number of proposals for furnishing supplies to the county during the year ending bec. 31, 1877, beg leave to report that your Committee have spent considerable time examining the various bids and samples received therewith, and a result of their labors, herewith submit a taburar statement showing the articles proposed, and arposeal-price, the quantity to be furnished for the price named, and the name of the person or the role was the country of the price named, and the name of the person or the role was the country of the price named.

sent be awarded, which is herewith submitted and made a part of this rejort: In the grocery and dry-goods bids in a very few betances your Committee found that articles were offered by a person or firm at a price a trifle below that at which it was offered by the party to whom your Committee recommend they be awarded, but the reason for such action by your Committee is that the articles are so few in number and so small in amount that your Committee are convinced the bidders would not accept an award of a contract for these articles alone should it be made by the

Some few of the bidders failed to comply with the conditions of the advertisement, either not furnishing samples with their bids or else failing to sam the same. With the exceptions above noted your Committee would report that the awards below recommended are to the lowest bid-

within thirty days." If 5 per cent were deducted from the agreeate of Bluthardt's bid, same would then be \$2.5 lower than that of Buechner. Your Committee would state, however, that no such signalish was asked for by the clerk when information was furnished the various bidders, and would ask that this portion of Bluthardt's bid be inspected by your Board, and if you see fit act accordingly. Your Committee would recommend that the attorney be directed to prepare contracts with the different parties to whom awards are made in compliance with the action taken on their John Conly, Geo. I. Hoffman.

PATRICK CARROLL, P.M. CLEARY, JOHN MCCAPPREY, Committee on Public Service.

Following the above was a list of prices to

Committee on Public Service.

Pollowing the above was a list of prices to be paid for the different articles.

During the reading of the report, Commissioner Fitzgerald asked if McClevy, who appeared rather prominently in the document, was in the dry goods business. His only answer was, "I don't know," from the Clerk. At the conclusion of the reading Commissioner Schmidt moved the adoption of the report.

Commissioner Bradley moved to take up the recommendations of the report seriatim. Carried.

commissioner Bradley moved to take up the recommendations of the report seriatim. Cartied.

The contract for general groceries was, after some little discussion of an unimportant character, swarded to Stearns, Dana & Co.

M'CLEVY.

Commissioner Bradley moved that McClevy's contract to laid over for one week.

Commissioner Bradley said he would like to hear the reasons.

Commissioner Bradley said he was ready to tive them just then, but perhaps it would be better to hear them at another time, when he could perhaps be more explicit.

Commissioner Schmidt thought there was no time like the present, and called for the gentleman's reasons.

PERIOLAT's OLD TRICK.

Commissioner Bradley then proceeded to state that on Wednesday a bill of McCleyy's for groceries had been handed to him. He looked over the bill and went to the Hospital to investigate the amples and the prices. There were goods on the bill which were never received at the Hospital. For instance, the bill called for four barrels of canberries, and he found one barrel of the berries, part of which nad been used. On being asked what had become of this other three barrels, he was informed by the nousekeeper that she had only received this one barrel again, there was a charge for five boxes of Cautile soap, while only one box had been received. For a keep of sal soda, which should contain 125 pounds, he found a key containing fast in 125 pounds at \$1.33 per pound. There was a charge for barley at the rate of 4½ cents a pound. He looked in the bill and saw prhaps fifty or seventy-five pounds left, and he had not think they had used the difference between this amount and that charged in the bill writing of the process.

Commissioner Bradley—There are other things that I can bring up for this Committee to investigate. I can show that we have been paying McClevy ope and a half times as much for things as we would have paid any other wholesale grocery house in this city.

Commissioner Bradley's motion was then put and carried, and McClevy's contract was laid over for one week.

The Board awarded the contract for flour to C. N. Holden at \$7.25 and \$9 per barrel; for table butter to Burvin at 25 cents a pound; and for hay and straw to Booth at \$8 and \$6 per ton respectively. Awarding the Contracts for Hospital Supplies, Etc. ioner Bradley Throws a Bombshell into the Ranks.

O'Donnell's bid for meat at six cents per pound was next read, and Commissioner McCaffrey moved to award the contract.
Commissioner Avars called for the reading of the other proposals, and they were read. He then stated that the proposal of Mr. Curtis to furnish meat at five cents per pound was the lowest one of the lot.
Commissioner Conly said that Curtis' proposal did not specify what amount or what quality of meat was to be furnished. It might be builneck, pigs' feet, or anything else, for all the proposal set forth. O'Donnell's proposal, on the contrary, specified what kind of meat was to be furnished. He understood that Curtis would furnish rejected, rough meats. O'Donnell would furnish first-class meat, and for that reason the Commistioner Ayars—Did O'Donnell specify last year these different kinds of meat, or did his contract call for all kinds of meat at 6 cents a pound! Does any one know anything about that?

a pound! Does any one know anything about that?

Commissioner Cleary—O'Donnell's bid last year was for meats, chickens,—poultry,—and fish. There was never anything extra except something outside of the contract.

Commissioner Ayars—If the meat isn't suitable we have the right to reject the bid.

Commissioner Fitzgerald—What does the Curtis proposal say?

The Clerk—All meats required for the use of the various institutions in Cook County, fish and poultry, at five cents per pound, except hams, which are 12½ cents per pound.

Commissioner Ayars—This Curtis bid is one cent a pound lower than O'Donacll's.

Commissioner Bradley presented a communication signed by Dawson & Miller, Dennis O'Connor, James McDonnell, Joel Ellis, John O'Malley, F. H. Anderson & Co., and others, dealers on Jackson street, strongly urving upon the Board the propriety of awarding the contract to O'Donnell, and puffing that individual as a man of most charitable instincts, and one deserving of whatever favors the county had to bestow.

Commissioner Ayars moved to
LAY THE MEAT CONTRACT OVER FOR ONE

LAY THE MEAT CONTRACT OVER FOR ONE Commissioner Contract over por one week.

Commissioner Conly—Give us your reasons.

Commissioner Ayars—I will, if you want them. Mr. O'Donnell's contract last year specified that he would agree to furnish the county with meat, fish, poultry, ham, etc., at 6 cents per pound. I know that in several instances he sent in bills to the county at 8 cents per pound, and for turkeys at 18 cents, when the market price for the latter did not exceed from 13 to 14 cents per pound; and I think that on that account, if for no other, it ought to be laid over.

from 13 to 14 cents per pound; and I think that on that account, if for no other, it ought to be laid over.

Commissioner McCaffrey—Did the Board pay those bills?

Commissioner Ayars—I think they did—some of them. Some were corrected, but some slipped through. I found it out about a month ago, and two of the bills at least were corrected.

Commissioner Guenther—We didn't pay so much as that when I was on that Committee.

Commissioner Ayars—The bills are below, and can be produced. O'Donnell is said to be a good, clever gentleman and all that, a friend to the poor, etc., but I believe that Mr. Curtis will do as well by the county and the poor as Mr. O'Donnell has done. He has put in a bid one cent lower, and should receive the contract.

Commissioner Senne seconded the motion to lay the contract over one week.

Commissioner Schmidt didn't care who got the contract, but the charges preferred by Commissioner Ayars were not exactly right. He did not know an instance where O'Donnell had asked or received a cent more than his contract called for, except on last Thanksgiving dinner for the inmates of the Hospital, and O'Donnell was instructed, at the eleventh hour, to buy turkeys. Of course he had to pay just what the commission men asked. The bill came before the Commission em as section that O'Donnell took It back, corrected it, and in this form it had been paid. Then the Commissioner went off into a polsy eulogy upon O'Donnell's kindness to the boor, and made the assertion that O'Donnell had even been known to GIVE A POOR MAN TEN CENTS TO PAY HIS PARE in a street-car. He didn't believe any other had even been known to
GIVE A POOR MAN TEN CENTS TO PAY HIS FARE
in a street-car. He didn't believe any other
contractor had ever been as faithful to Cook
County as this same O'Donnell,—and yet he
didn't know him very well; only knew that he
was a nice, quiet fellow, who didn't talk much,
etc.

Commissioner Ayars—I have always heard be

commissioner Ayars—I have always heard he was a liberal man and all that, but this is simply a question of veracity. I call for the bills of O'Donnell since the 1st of December.

Commissioner Bradley said his attention had been called to O'Donnell's bills, and in some cases he remembered that the Committee had cut them down,—in the matter of lard and oveters, for instance. O'Donnell had told him that he occasionally had to buy things at his other ters, for instance. O'Donnell had told him that he occasionally had to buy things at his other house, but that he didn't want to charge any more than the market price. Commissioner Bradley had told him he would be allowed the market price, and no more. O'Donnell had then taken the bills and cut them down, Commissioner Bradley also improved the time to say a few words in behalf of O'Donnell's charitable intentions.

By this time the old bills had been produced, and were now read by the Clerk. One was for 624 pounds of turkey, at 12 cents, four dozen spring chickens, \$22.50, and sixty cans of oysters, at 50 cents, and had been cut down from \$45 to \$83.

\$30.
Commissioners Cleary, Schmidt, and Carroll, almost in one voice—Don't that show that the bills were cut down?
Commissioner Ayars—That's one.
Now WAIT.
Another bill was for 183 pounds of lard, and had been cut down from \$32 to \$21. Another, for 231 cans of oysters, had been cut down from \$195.75 to \$138.50.
Commissioner McCaffrey—What kind of a

for 281 cans of oysters, had been cut down from \$195.75 to \$186.50.

Commissioner McCaffrey—What kind of a hospital do you have out there—chickens, turkeys, oysters, and all that? I'd like to go there myself.

Commissioner Cleary, in some wrath—Those turkeys and oysters were for the Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners. My opinion is that hali of these Commissioners don't know what they are talking about. Half of it's for buncombe. [Laughter.]

And Commissioner McCaffrey shied a paperwad at the proprietor of the new Hospital.

Several bills were read where the amount charged for meats was 6 cents.

Then came one for 396 pounds of turkeys at 18 cents; three dozen spring chickens, \$18; and fifty-four cans of select oysters at 75 cents per can.

Commissioner Ayars—That is one I referred to.

Another bill was for fish, turkey, and ham at 6

Commissioner Ayars—That is one I referred to.

Another bill was for fish, turkey, and ham at 6 cents a pound; dried beef at 15 cents; 196 cans of oysters at 75 cents.

Commissioner Ayars—Has that bill been cut down?

Then there was another for 261 cans of oysters at 50 cents a can. This was for the Hospital. One for the Insane Asylum was for meat at 6 cents, ham at 18 cents, and lard at 18 cents.

Commissioner Ayars—Haven't I established my point that he charged 18 cents a pound for hams?

Commissioner McCaffrey—Yes, there is one bill for the Insane Asylum.

Commissioner Schmidt—I wasn't speaking about that, but about the Hospital. [Laughter.]

Commissioner Ayars renewed his motion to lay the contract over for one week, but it was lost by a vote of 13 to 3.—Commissioners Ayars, Fitzgerald, and Senne voting in the affirmative.

Commissioner McCaffrey's motion to award the contract to O'Donnell was then put and carried by the sams vote, 12 to 3.—Commissioners Ayars, Fitzgerald, and Senne voting in the negative.

The Board awarded contracts for bread, to Schweinfurth & Bro., at \$3.20 per 100 pounds; for shoes, to Dennis Gleason; for dry goods, to A. Furstenberg & Co.; for tin, to Sanderson & Co.; for hardware, to Fred Somers; for drugs, to H. C. Buechner; for wines, beer, sour-mash, etc., to Michael Cassius McDonald & Co.

PEINTING.

The Committee on Pripting reported in favor

sa charge for five boxes of dile only one box had been rekez of sal soda, which should dis, he found a keg containing. The county was charged on pounds at \$1.33 per pound, five for barley at the rate of \$4\forall He looked in the bin and saw seventy-five pounds left, and he they had used that charged in its short period of time between they had used the difference inclinery and the presenting of the looked up a barrel of beams. Commissioner Schmidt made a plea for Hanley and they had received last order. Under the circums did this contract laid over until the investigated, and the Board this contract laid over until the investigated, and the Board this contract laid over until the investigated, and the Board this contract laid over until the investigated, and the Board this contract laid over until the investigated, and the Board this contract laid over until the investigated, and the Board this contract laid over until the investigated, and the Board this contract laid over until the investigated, and the Board this contract laid over until the investigated, and the Board this contract laid over until the investigated, and the Board one at the Hospital, and that it was because the looked in the board of the contract for printing reported in favor of awarding the contract for printing reported in favor of awarding the contract for printing reported in favor of awarding the contract for printing reported in favor of awarding the contract for printing reported in favor of awarding the contract for printing reported in favor of awarding the contract for printing reported in favor of awarding the contract for printing reported in favor of awarding the contract for printing reported in favor of awarding the contract for printing reported in favor of awarding the contract for printing reported in favor of awarding the contract for printing reported in favor of awarding the contract for printing reported in favor of awarding the contract for printing the countract for awarding the contract for printing reported in fav

reeing, on motion of Commissioner Bradley, retain Hanley for six days, by which time is to make the proper return of all the filling o retain Hanley for six as is to make the proper return of all the done at the Hospital and a proper set done at the Hospital and a proper settlemen with the county, and present his resignation. Commissioner Bradley moved the appointment of a special committee of five to investigate the charges which he had preferred against McClevey. Carried. The Chairman reserved his announcement of the names until another time. The Board then adjourned until Monday at 2

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE PANIER IN A WINDY DAY. How queer to my sight are the fair promensaders.
When bright afternoons bring them out to my view!
The ribbons, the flounces, the tangled-up dresses,
The Balmoral stocking, and heel-lifted shee!
The high-towering chignon, the pot-lid hitched to If:
The back-hair turned up where the waterfall fell;
The cotton device—those things I'll not mention—
And c'en the plump panier that makes such a

COUGHING IN CHURCH. New Fork Graphic.

On Sunday, the 7th inst., a lady in the gallery annoyed the Rev. Dr. Bevans, of the Brick Church, by coughing incessantly during his discourse. This clergyman speaks without notes, and the coughing made him very nervous. He glanced the coughing made him very nervous. glanced up several times, and finally remon-strated with her and expressed his opinion that she had better retire. What he said was kindly meant, but it naturally created a great deal of stonishment in the congregation. The matter got into the papers, and we understand that Mr. Bevans has called upon the lady and ex-pressed his regrets at the necessity he felt for pointing her out so conspicuously. Yesterday every seat in the church was filled, but the

pointing her out so conspicuously. Yesterday every seat in the church was filled, but the amount of suppressed coughing that continued during the whole of his discourse was something quite remarkable. The very thought that eithey were liable to be pointed out as disturbers of the minister's peace of mind seemed to act as an irritant upon the throats of nineteen persons out of twenty in the congregation. The writer sat in the gallery and could see the faces of most of the people up-stairs, and two-thirds of those in the body of the church, and it was curious to notice the amount of suppressed nervousness which was visible in the faces of the congregation. At least sixteen of every seventeen persons in the church coughed once or twice, and fully one-half coughed more or less throughout the discourse. The very attempt to overcome the desire to cough led, no doubt, to a great deal of suffering among the ladies and gentlemen so afflicted. All this was not the result of colds nor of any desire to be disrespectful to the minister, but was a matter of purely sympathetic nervousness. We all desire to do what we should not do, and coughing, like yawning, becomes general from the mere imflativeness of contagious excitement. When the hymn was being sung a perfect fusillade of coughs rang through the church and relief was experienced for a short time.

A number of the congregation were seen to be eating troches and lozenges, and among them ex-Senator Morgan. It is safe to say that there was more coughing yesterday in Mr. Bevan's church than in any ten other churches in the city. By the way, it should be remembered that the desire to cough can be allayed by drawing a deep inspiration through the open mouth. Swallowing saliva is also resorted to sometimes with good effects. The poorest way, however, is to endeavor to choke it down. This inflames the passage of the throat, and, after causing much annoyance, finally leads to an explosion.

nuch annoyance, finally leads to an explos

A WRESTLING MATCH.

There was "a collar-and-elbow wrestling match" at the residence of our esteemed fellowcitizen, Seth Spicer, last week, that gentleman having undertaken to fasten a 14% collar on a sharp. Spicer came up to the dressing-glass smiling, fastened two buttons, clutched himself by the back of the neck and tried to drag the third button-hole over his neck-stud, when the top of his right thumb-nall gave way, he rammed his fist into his clean shirt-bosom, trod on the baby's Christmas dog and smashed the bark out of it, barked his shin against the bureaus, and "blasted" the offending furnishing goods earnestly.

Mrs. 8. here remarked that he "need not use

Arts. S. here remarked that he "need not use such dreadful language, with the children in the next room. I never saw a man that had a bit of patience," continued Mrs. Spicer, as she stepped forward to take a hand in the contest. Spicer took one step to the rear, and landed the heel of a heavy No. 10 boot on the toe of his partner's slipner. "Ouch! ow!!" shricked the counselor of pa-

tience and good language. "You great, clumsy lummux; you have trodden on my lame toe. No; you aren't sorry; I saw you grin in the glass," and Mrs. S. limped out of the arena. Spicer took a fresh hold, and refreshing him-Spicer took a fresh hold, and refreshing him-self with the remembrance of the time he lifted 1,150 pounds at Windship's gave a mighty tug, and tore two button-holes clean out. There was murder in Spicer's eye, and perspi-ration on his forehead, as he went calmly to work on the second piece of neck-gear; but, a happy thought occurring to him, he seized a boot-buttoner and wrenched the refractory linen into place.

boot-buttoner and wrenched the refractory linen into place.

Just as Mrs. S. called from the hall that the carriage had been there for half an hour, and Lash & Drivem always charged for waiting, the rear button gave way, and the triumphant linen rode up into Spicer's back hair. The unhappy man jabbed a big pin into the place of the missing button, and rushed off to enjoy a social party, with a realizing sense all the evening of how those devotees used to feel who were a hair shirt, or a spiked collar with the points fluward.

TOUCHED HER HEART. Yesterday morning (says M. Quad) a woman iving on Napoleon street was seen on the walk left, and she had only got fairly settled to work when a boy lounged up and remarked:

when a boy lounged up and remarked:

"I'll clean off the walk for 10 cents."

"I guess I'm able to do it," she replied.

"But see how it looks," he continued. "Here you are, a perfect lady in look and action, highly-educated, and yet you grovel in the dust, as it were, to save the pltiful sum of 10 cents."

"You grovel along and mind your own business," she curtly replied, still digging away.

"It's worth 10 cents," he said as he leaned against the fence, "but I'm a feller with some sentiment in my bosom. Now, we'll say five cents, or just enough to cover wear and tear o'my bones. Give me the shovel and you go in, get on your seal-skin sacque and best jewelry, and while I work you stand out here and boss around, and talk as if you owned the biggest half of North America, while I had nothing, and was in debt for that."

She looked at him sharply, saw that he was in carnest, and when she passed over the snow-shovel she put two nickels into his hand. He looked after her as she went in, and then sadly mused:

"Oh! Flattery, thy surest victim is a woman

mused:
"Oh! Flattery, thy surest victim is a woman homely enough for a scare-crow!"

SINGULAR HARMONY OF FIGURES.

Commbus (Ga.) Sun.

The multiplication of 987,654,821 by 45 gives 4,444,444,445. Reversing the order of the digits, and multiplying 123,456,789 by 45, we get a result equally curious, 5,555,555. 123,456,789 as the multiplicand, and, interchang-123, 456, 789 as the multiplicand, and, interchanging the figures of 45, take 54 as the multiplier, we obtain another remarkable product, 6,696,696,696,881 kerning to the multiplicand first used, 987,654,321, and taking 54 as the multiplier, again, we get 53,328,333,334—all threes except the first and last figures, which read together 54, the multiplier. Taking the same multiplicand and using 27, the half of 54, as the multiplier, we get a product of 26,696,696,667—all sixes except the first and last figures, which, read together, give 27, the multiplier. Next interchanging the figures in the number 27, and using 72 as the multiplier, with 987,654,321 as the multiplierand, we obtain a product of 71,-111,111,12—all ones except the first and last figures, which, read together, give 72, the multiplier.

HIS VOICE WAS FOR "WAH."

Buritation Hawkeys.

"Sir!" exclaimed a war-Democrat yesterday afternoon, "you can never inaugurate the man you have elected by villainy and fraud. A milion freemen will spring to arms at the tap of the drum to forbid it. I myself would rather lay my mangled, bleeding body at the threshold of lib—"; and then the slippery place in the sidewalk took him by the legs, and lifted him up, and laid him down across a cellar-grating with such a slam that it bounced every bone in his skeleton up into his head, and puffed his breath so far out of him that he couldn't gasp for ten minutes. And they carried him into a drug-store, and swathed him in plasters, and rubbed arnica all over him, and held a solution of aprines framenti optimus under his nose, and, when he came to, he said if he could only kick the man three times a day that didn't aprinkle

ashes on his sidewalk, he'd like to live a thon-THE LOVE OF A COOK.

THE LOVE OF A COOK.

Parts Paper.

The other morning we received by mail a package of manuscript of 300 foolscap pages, entitled "Memoirs of a Cook." The author—Melle was her name—told therein, in a primitive and eccentric French, the story of her inmost soul, of her loves, of her ambitions, of all the milkmen and police officers that had traversed her life-path. She wrote J. Paime, "Je Temme," and other words to match. In this public outrage upon grammar she recounted one aneadote of her severe virtue. "I was," she said, "cook to Count Three Stars. He had a son who was desperately in love with me. In those days I was bewitchingly beautiful. The young man did not cease to pursue me with his attentions, and one day asked me for a lock of my hair, which was long and dark as the raven's wing. With a beating heart, as dinner-time approached, the hour at which I could com municate with him most easily, I took my acissors, severed a jetty tress, and, watching my opportunity, furtively slipped it into his—soup."

DANGER AHEAD.

"Heave dat cotton!" called old Si to a man "Heave dat cotton!" called old Si to a man at the Georgia depot.

"Ef you hollers heave at me, an' I hangs dis cotton-hook in dat beaver hat, you'll see mo' lint in de a'r dan ef a clyklone struck a ginhouse!" replied the cotton-roller.

"Heave! heave! heave dat cotton fur yo' bred, nigger!" again said Si.

The negro started for the old man, but Si raised his saw and said:

"Stan' back, charcole-stack, or I'll d'vide ver up wid dis saw till de kuriner'll tink dat he's bin called upon ter set on the drappin's ob a rickety cole-kyart!"

There the fight ended.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The Woman's Christian
Association is one of the recent organizations of
Chicago, indebted, probably, in part if not entirely, to the influence of Mr. Moody's meetings for its existence. It is born of necessity, and as such must live and thrive like the indigenous productions of the soil. The idea is a good one, and every lover of humanity and its improve-ment will rejoice that such an institution has

and every lover of humanity and its improvement will rejoice that such an institution has been born in Chicago. In the very midst of a rigorous season, unprecedented by its accumulation and multiplication of ills, this Association springs up as light, in the darkness, a star of hope. Believing all this, and wishing and desiring for it the most complete success, we have a suggestion to make, perhaps a fault to find, which, it seems to us, can be and should be avoided, vis.: There are a large number of unemployed women—ladies, if you please—in this city, who are anxiously, eagerly, longingly, looking for work. Now, instead of this institution being managed by married ladies, who have homes and husbands to shelter and provide for them, let it be controlled, officered, or whatever you please to designate it, by some of those worthy, capable women. I do not mean by this that these women should draft its constitution and bylaws, or should compose its Board of Trustees or Directors, or have any voice whatever in its organization; but I do mean they should be employed by them, not only to do the work that they could do, but to fill its offices of trust, as Superintendent, or the one in general charge, and all the other places that will require skill, judgment, and brain; give them a trial at least. I do say, and I befieve all genuinely disinterested, unselfish minds will agree with me, that of two women, the one married, the other single and self-dependent, the latter should be favored first in all business appointments, even though she should not equal the first in ability.—I. e., if she possessed the essential requirements for the situation. It may require more Christian grace to give place to another than to fill it one's self, especially when one feels sure that one could do better; but insueh cases the self-denial should be practical. Look at the organizations in Chicago—Christian organizations—and see who fills their offices of trust, and receives what they pay. That it is a small amount does not affect the princ with one of the first families in the country saffering for food. Do you suppose she would
shrink from a small salary? Nay, she would
thank God on her knees for work to buy her
bread. She has been cheated outlof money she
has honestly earned, and now, without work or
money, what is she to do? She is an educated
lady, and I can but wonder if any married lady
who has a husband to care for her, occupying some
paying position, would be willing to give it to
one so much more in need of its salary. These
things are real tests of Christianity. To love
our neighbors as, ourselves is an unmistakable our neighbors as, ourselves is an unmistakable sign. Who does it? The great revival with which God has so signally blessed this city and the Northwest will need no better proof of its their substance to the poor; nay, more, when they seek the poor that they may dispense of their abundance to their necessities, then, and not until then, in such a winter and such times as these, will the world give them credit for being true disciples of the meek and lowly Jesus, who had not where to lay His head.

ASHTABULA BRIDGE—STILL A MYSTERY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—In a previous article in relation to the disaster at the Ashtabula bridge, I raised the supposition that the train might have left the track and knowled down the train. left the track and knocked down the trussbraces, and thereby caused the disaster; but I have since learned that it was what is called a deck bridge, and the track ran over the top, so the theory does not hold good in that instance. P., writing from Knoxville, asks me if I ever knew of such an instance. I answer, Yes. I have known an instance where a good, new bridge was demolished by a freight-train, which jumped the track when being backed through it. The track of every truss bridge should be so constructed and guarded that there can hardly be a possibility of such an occurrence. I once knew of an occurrence where a freight-car in the middle of a train jumped the track, struck the end of the truss, and sont the whole bridge forward, and dropped it, with sixteen loaded freight-cars, into the ravine, totally demolished. Again: I knew of a collision when a flat freight-car was thrust, minus the trucks, the whole length into a passenger-car, and it settled down upon the tops of the seats and stopped its wild career, but fortunately there was but one peason in the car, and he was lying down asieep and was not injured at all, though he comfessed that he was waked up rather suddenly. Many theories are being advanced, but with our prosent meagre knowledge of particular facts it is not possible to come to any satisfactory conclusion of the special cause of that dreadful catastrophs. It is admitted by all who were there that there was a durious snow-storm raging, and the wind blew a gale. If the wind was blowing against the side of the cars and bridge it would produce a powerful effect upon the program of Jan. 12. The testimony of Mr. Tomlinson before the Coroner's jury reflects severely upon Mr. Stone, who built the bridge, but it is necessary to hear the other side of the question before coming to a definite opinion, for Mr. Stone is one of the oldest and most successful bridge-builders in the country. But all will agree that a terrible responsibility rests upon somebody. Mr. Tomlinson says that he objects to that kind of a bridge because the whole weight accumulates at the end-braces. True, and the end-braces stand upon the piers or abutments?

An Ol deck bridge, and the track ran over the top, so the theory does not hold good in that instance.

WAIT TILL SUMMER. WAIT TILL SUMMER.

The the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—In view of the interest lately created in the curative powers of the sun's rays through blue glass, the writer, who has made considerable use of the glass during the last eight months, would caution those how commencing the use of it against any sanguine expectations of benefit at this season of the year. So little opportunity is now afforded for receiving the sun's light, and the rays of the aun have so little opportunity is now afforded for receiving the sun's light, and the rays of the aun have so little power, that I believe very little advantage will be realized now.

I do believe, however, from personal experience, that, during the summer, very great benefit will be derived from the use of blue glass, particularly in cases of neuralgia and rheumatism.

A THET.

A TEST.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—If you would allow an outsider to make a remark on the growing controversy between Dr. Ryder and "Layman," I would suggest that the latter should carry Mr. Moody's theory into practice, and, as there are certain signs that follow them that believe, let each so-called believer be tested in the method set forth. For instance: Let each one make an

oration in Hindustance as a demonstration that those who believe shall "speak with new tongues," or perhans, a better method would be to apply the poison test to each, "for if they drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them." This latter would be most advantageous to all naties.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—I have looked in vain during Mr. Moody's stay here for a call for a meeting of the bank clerks. Several other classes have had their meetings, and I write to you to try and stir up the interest in favor of the above class. Two of us in the bank in which I work have found Christ recently, and we are the only ones out of fifteen or more employes who do confess Christ. I have heard of several other converts in other banks, and now if we could get together in a meeting especially for fourselves, we might work together with far better results than if there is no organization. Each class or occupation of a community can be reached much better by meetings especially for that class than by general meetings. I would suggest a meeting for bank clerks and their friends at some convenient place some time between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Will not some banker or bank officer take the infatory steps in this matter! We clerks and younger Christians are waiting for some older person and Christian to start it, when we will cheerfully and willingly lend a helping hand. "Neglect not the gift that is in thee."

BANK CLERE.

BANK CLERK.

STANDING OF SCHOLARS.

To the Editor of The Tribund.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Please insert the follow

BANK CLERK.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Please insert the following communication:

To the School Board of Chicago—Gentlemen I think the present method of deciding a scholar standard so as to insure promotion is unfair, an can be improved. Scholars who have for month never been below eighty-three, at an examination in a strange building, by strangers, through timidity, often fail. I know of a case where for months the scholar was above eighty-three, an for two months over minety-two, and yet in the public examination fell below seventy. I thin the fair method to be the one adopted in Beloit, city famed for good schools, where the Board hav decided that promotion shall rest on the basis of monthly standing. Please consider this at you next meeting.

DELIVE GLASS.

To the Rettor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Will "J. G. T.," the author of the article on blue glass in this morning's TRIBUNE, be so kind as to tell me whe in Chicago the blue glass can be obtained, and how one can know that it is the right shade of how one can know that it is the right small blue? Will it make any difference whether the window has a twelve-light or a four-light sash! That is, whether there are two very large blue panes, and the same number of white, or is the effect better to have six small panes of each in the same space that the four large ones would be same space.

DAIRYMEN.

Second Day's Session of the Wisconsin Association at Appleton.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

APPLETON, Wis., Jan. 18.—The morning hour of the session was devoted to hearing the reof the session was devoted to hearing the re-ports of Treasurer Orvis and of Secretary Curtis, which latter gives the full figures in re-gard to the show of cheese at the Centennial, the result of which is so satisfactory to the makers of and dealers in Wisconsin cheese. A brief discussion was then had, whether cheese should be sold at the home weight as marked, or be subject to the exactions and conditions of the New York system of weighing. There were large dealers in cheese present who took the ground that, as they had to sell by the New York standard, they must either have the weights settled by the New York City have the weights settled by the New York City Weigher, or they must discriminate in the price enough to cover the margin for short weights. If it was understood that an impartial umpire was to report the weights, there would be no object in the weight being made or marked wrong at the factory. The discussion was conducted by Messrs. Ayer, Talbot, Favill, and Hazen, and finall closed by the reading of a letter by W. Z. Tillson, their Sheboygan County Agent, from George S. Hart & Howell, a New York firm that has bought \$2,500,000 pounds of Wisconsin cheese the past season, in which they argued that it was better, both for producer and dealer, to have the true New York weight as a basis for settlement.

to have the true New York weight as a basis for settlement.

Prof. Daniels, of the State University, then delivered a fine address from the scientific standpoint, on the topic "The cow as a POOD-PRODUCER."

The ground he took was that not only food in a sufficient quantity was a condition of success in producing milk at a minimum cost, but the proper proportion of the kinds used was also a condition. Temperature, regularity, and care were further conditions. His statements opened the eyes of many who were cherishing the delusion that a cow could mostly shift for herself and still be profitable to her owner. It is such facts, published in full, that every farmer should have access through the publications of the society, and should take for his creed in mursing the and should take for his creed in pursuing the dairy business.

W. D. Hoard read a paper from Dr. Weeks, giving his method of making 40-cent butter by the Sweedish system of cooling the milk in ice water.

water.

In the afternoon the Committee on Dairy Products on exhibition awarded a silver medal for best butter to Mrs. Hiram Smith, of Sheboygan Falls, and another similar medal to N. M. Seward, Lake Mills, for best cheese.

Interesting papers were read by practical cheese and butter makers, giving each their methods of manufacturing. One by Mrs. West, of Lind, Waupaca County, gave particular satisfaction.

The Hon. S. Favill vigorously urged better curing rooms, and told the cheese-makers that, in the fall months, a coal stove should be used by all means.

in the fall months, a coal stove should be used by all means.

The subject of weighing cheese was the most exciting one before the meeting, and came up again in the afternoon, but no definite action was taken by the Convention.

Resolutions of thanks were passed to all the good Appletonians who had made it pleasant to the members while here, which treatment is to be continued at a banquet this evening given by the ladies in the M. E. Church, at which enjoyment and sociability are to reign.

FINANCIAL A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONS, WATCHES, Abonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-etc., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

A DVANCES ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, OR OTHER Coulaterals: also money loaned on furniture without removal. 151 Randolph-etc. Bloom 5. out removal. 151 Bandolph-st., Room 8.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE MONEY TO
loan on real estate in sums from \$1.00 to \$5.00.
7 Hawley Building, S. W. cor. Madison and Dearborn.

C. COLE & CO., 144 DEARBORN-ST., HAVE
L. \$1,500 at 9 per cent and larger sums at 8 per cent
to loan on real estate sequrity,
MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON PURNITURE
Michael Commission of the control of the co MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPmerty in sums to suit. Apply at Union Trust Company, 135 South Clarkest.

MONEY TO LOAN, 7, 8, AND 9 PER CENT, ON
first-class securities; low commissions and expenses. LEVI WING & CO., 57 Dearborn-st. M first-class securities; low commissions and expenses. Lev'l Wing dc Cu., 57 Dearborn-st.

M ONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL RSTATE AND M improved farms near Chicago in sums to suit. JOHN W. MARSH & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO LOAN-SSON, 81 COO, 81, SOO, AND OTHER SUMS ON COOK COUNTY real estate. JOHN C, LONG, 77 East Washington-st.

TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF 35, COO AND UPWARDS, 14 Spor cent, on improved city property. LYMAN JACKSON, 39 Portland Block.

WANTED-TO BORROW—\$SOO, LOW RATE AS possible on outside unimproved property worth \$1,500 cash. Address C 38, Tribune office.

\$55,000 TO 88,000 TO INVEST IN ANY stretch, legitimate business; no shide need apply; nothing but what will bear the closest investigation. Address C BUSINESS, Tribune office.

\$514 VORCES.

FOR SALE—THE BALANCE OF MY STOCK OF hewing machines consisting of new and second-hand singer, wheeler a Wilsom, Florence Wilsom & Gibbs, American, Grove & Baker, in plain and cablest cases, as is 10 to \$250, warranted for 2 years. Call early and secure bargains. 134 Vincennes av. HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CREAT BARGAINS IN ELEGANT PARLOR AND Creamber furniture: handsome parlor suit, 7 pieces, only 250; chamber suits reduced from 285 to 260. We must reduce stock to make room for alterations. It. T. MARTIN, 154 Sinte-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

OFTY REAL ESTATES POR SALR-IN THE UHLIGH TRACT ON STA Dearborn. Butterfield, and Arnaldens., wentworth-ar, between Twenty-second and Twen-fifsh-sis. Lote on Arnold-st., between Twenty-sec and Twenty-thrd-sta., will be rented for 5 years if street; airs. formed a first-class story, centrally local and well rented. (BO. M. HIGGINSON, No. 114 Deors-st., Noom 6.

POR SALE-AT 22 PER ACRE, 230 ACRES Choice land to Missouri, and 320 seres in Northern Arkansas; take your choice; such bargains are not met very day, and wen't reseasain in the market long. R. H. CUMMINGS, 592 Fulton-st., Chicago.

TO RENT-HOUSES TO REST-NEAR LINCOLN FARK, ONE-HALP block from cars, a new marble front: furnace and every convenience: good neighborhood; low to May I. An eight-room brick, and one fast of air rooms with bath, closet, etc., at low rates. CHAS. N. HALE, 133 Randolph-s. TO RENT-HOUSE FURNISHED COMPLETE FOR housekeeping; will rent the whole or part to first-leas parties without children's house has all moders improvements; care pass the door; will rent cheap till May. 468 Randolph-8c. May. 446 Randolph-46.

TO BERT—A GOOD-SIZED, CONVENIENT, AN
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TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH FIRE \$1.50 to \$3.50 per week, near the Dusiness center. 197 Michigan-st., near Clark. TO RENT-FURNISHED AND UNFUR rooms in Bryant Block, northeast corner land Dearborn-sia. Apply to W. BUDDY, I Elevator in building. TO RENT-PURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS OR TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROUMS, WITH or without board. Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Boom 30.

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I near Lincoln Park, a new brick store, 20150. Rent
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A acres, 40 limber, three miles from Gurses, on C.
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and references sufficient to prove what we claim, can
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York.

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Alcove room on second floor, and elegant suite on first floor; superior board. Stone front; location unaur-

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Splinger House—Good rooms from \$2 to \$3 a week,
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CHEAP-FLOUR, FRED, AND GRAIN AT THE Marine Mills, 66 and 68 North Canal-st. Oats 35c, corn 47c per bu; corn-meal \$16, feed \$17 per ton; floe meal, \$18; good wheat flour, \$7; buckwheat, \$7. All goods at reduced rates to the trade. CASH WILL BE PAID FOR A STOCK OF DRY goods, boots and shoes, or ready made clothing. Address D 38, Tribune office. Address D Sc, Tribune office.

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNEESHIP EXISTing between Burghoffer & Dwyser is dissolved by
mutual consent from Jan. 14, 1877. All parties having
claims against the said farm will present the same at
once. BURGHOFFER & DWYER. LIGANT GENUINE SEAL SACQUES REDUCED.
Le \$75. Handsome genuine seal man and long only
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Children's furs and trimming fur of all kinds as your
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T gebulne fur beaver worth \$50 for \$9.50, at 188 South Clark et.

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WANTED-A BOY THAT UNDERSTANDS HUR-ning small presses at O. P. BASSETT & CO. B. H

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new 50-cent article; families will want front
to six each; profes good; particulars free. Address D
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WANTED-A GOOD, TIDY NURSE GIRL 14 OR

Laundresses.

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In private steam lausdry attached to shirt ma
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nent employment given, and best of wages. Adds
EDDY & WEST, Indianapolis, Ind. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

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Cottage Grove-av.

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Store for an United Store for 50, at 100 south
Clark-st.

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LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE Areturn of the whisky taken from 170 Jertson-si. and no questions asked. BARSTS & STREEN.

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FOUND—A COW ON THE PREMISES 548 STATE-st. The owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. and paying expenses.

TAREN UP-MONDAY EVENING, BAY MARE, star in forchead. Owner can have asine by proving property and paying charges. Apply 420 West Mantinos L. OST—A WHITE BULL-PUPPOUR MONTHS OLD. dark opt of strong one eye; reward paid if returned to so Meridian-as, near-Halated-st.

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L. OST—IF THE FINDER OF THE GOLD LOURST. It can be seen to be see

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\$200 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT BRAND N

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AMUSEMENTS. Clark street, between Lake and Randolp

Monroe street, corner Dearborn. Rollin Howard's Burie que Troupe. "Yeast Lynne." Variety perform-McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn

SOCIETY MEETINGS ORIENTAL LODGE. No. 33, A. F. AND A. M.— ated Communication this (Friday) sygning, at 7:30 clock sharp, for business. Visitors dordially invited meet with us. By order of the Master, E. N. TUCKER, Socretary.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19; 1877.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Ex ange yesterday closed at 94.

Yesterday's developments in the Mass hadow the certain failure of Mr. Bour-WELL'S efforts to secure a re-election. The steady gains made by Hoan have brightened his prospects materially, and there are evidences of an intention on the part of the TWELL men to go over in a body to Gov. ICE, and elect him by the aid of such Den poratic votes as can be secured. There would probably be little trouble in effecting this result but for the unwillingness to spare Gov. Rice from the position he now fills with so much ability and satisfaction to the State. It looks, however, as if he were ticketed to

Ex-Gov. ALVIN SAUNDERS, the last Govemor of the Territory of Nebraska, was yes-erday chosen by the Legislature to repre-sent that State in the United States Senate for the ensuing six years from the 4th of March next. The present Senator, Mr. Hiromcock, was a candidate for re-election. and had an organized support, but he was weighted down with the salary-grab record, and was also regarded with disfavor on account of an overplus of devotion to the Pa-cific Railroad interests, and not all the power of patronage and the potency of the machine could force him upon the unwilling Repub-licans, whose numbers were sufficient to control the situation and at the last secure the lection in Gov. SAUNDERS of another and a better representative of the reform element of that party.

Our Washington dispatches are loader with interesting matter concerning the Elect-oral Count bill yesterday reported to the ture attached o every member of the two Committ sept that of Senator Monron, who, though sot attempt to oppose its adoption in the Senate. Interviews with leading men of oth parties had by our correspondent yes-arday denote a general disposition among members of the Senate and House to suport the new measure and enact is as a law. Extremists of both sides, though the plan of arbitration does not meet their view, seem settlement of the Electoral question, and above all for such action by Congress as shall at once restore quiet and confidence.

It may well be doubted whether Louis' nnces were improved by the action of the sepublican members of the Committee ap-pointed to investigate the charge of attempt-ed bribery in postponing for another day the saling of testimony. If, as is understood a market upon Sherman Springfield, the assault upon Sheridan's virtue was made by an attache of the Chi cago Custom-House acting entirely upon his own responsibility and unknown to Gen. LOUAN, the sooner that fact is made known Losan, the sooner that fact is made known and the more widely it is published the better for the Republican candidate. It was a blunder, under such circumstances, to defer for an hour the complete publicity of facts which would set Gen. Logan right. As the ster now stands, the investigation canno commenced until after to-day's balloting has ended, and in the interval a diss ty surrounds a subject that might

February. Meats were easier, closing at

ssier, at 35%c cash and 35%c for February. Rye steady, at 72c. Barley was quiet, clos at 61c cash, and 614c for February. \$2.75@6.00 for poor to extra. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$106.37\frac{1}{2} in green-

The august Plenipotentiaries who have ing away their time at Constant pople in the vain attempt to patch up reforms and guarantees demande all Europe are now at liberty pack their satchels and start home. The reconstructed proposals of the Conference have been angrily and scornfully rejected by the Grand Council of the Turks and Patriarchs, and all that re mains for the Plenipos to do is to receive the official notification that their mission is failure, and then to step on board the war vessels that are waiting to restore no opening for counter proposals, or for renewal of the negotiations in any form in any form and the Porte will have none of it. Turke has decided to defy all Europe, and it remains to be seen what all Europe, more particularly Russia, proposes to do about it

The utter hopelessness of any attempt secure honesty and fairness in the award of contracts for furnishing supplies to the strated by yesterday's proceeding the Board of Commissioners. Having gone through the farce of advertising for proposals, the Ring has repeated its annua rascality, and proceeded to pass around the contracts without regard to the bids received A notable instance is found in the award of the meat-contract to a Ring favorite at price which will amount to from \$10,000 to \$12,000 in excess of the figures of a lower and perfectly responsible bidder,—an inex-cusable, indefensible, outrageous steal. The ourts hold that the taxpayers are powerless to prevent this barefaced plunder, and the only remedy rests with the Legislature Advocates of the bill for the election of the entire Board of County Commissioners upon a general ticket will find good argument in the award of these contracts.

The six ballots taken yesterday in the joint ession of the Illinois Legislature develop no new or startling phases of the Senator question. The absence of a Republican member of the House, called home on ac count of sickness in his family, reduce Logan's vote to 99 on the first ballot of the day, and it remained at that figure through out. There were no genuine premonition the contest can be decided; no evidences of any inclination on the part of the Independents of Republican predilections to come over to the help of Logan. There was a sensation when, on the eighth ballot, WENTWORTH, of Cook, a Democrat, changed from PALMER to DAVIS. The event, however, proved of no significance respecting the anticipated desertion of PALMER, for no other changes occurred. Wentworth seems to the four succeeding ballots showed that the time for uniting the anti-Locan forces had not arrived. One thing, however, may be set down as tolerably certain, and that is that the dead-lock cannot long continue, and that the hour is near at hand when loyalty to persons must give way to fidelity to party.

THE COMPROMISE. The Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives to consider and report some plan for counting the Electoral vote, were composed of the following persons : SENATE.

Payne, Ohio.
Hewitt, New York.
Hunton, Virginia.
Springer, Illinois. Willard, Michigan. McCrary, lowa. Hoar, Massachusetts.

Here is a Joint Committee composed of seven Republicans, including men of eminent ability and experience, and seven Demdence of their party. This Committee have agreed and have reported a bill declaring by law how and in what manner the Electoral vote shall be counted, and how and in what manner all objections and contro verted questions as to the counting of contested votes shall be determined. The simple fact that this Joint Committee, composed of an equal number of partisans, has been ar an equal number of partisans, has been able to reach an agreement, attests the gravity of the occasion, and the necessity, under a government of law, of determining even an election of President by an appeal to law, justice, honesty, and fairness. The lifferences between the two Houses are radical. The Constitution is at least so in-definite that the powers claimed under it by both extremes are implied only and not expressed. These differences may be thus stated:

1. A large portion of the Republic r the Constitution the sole power to count the votes, and of necessity of termining which of two returns shall be counted, rests with the President of the Senate, whose action is final.

2. A large portion of the Democratic party claims that the power of the President of the Senate ends with the opening of all the re-turns, of whatever kind, he may have received; that in case of an objection to the counting of the vote of any State, the direct question Shall such vote be counted? must be put t vote in each House, acting separately, and, unless both Houses shall declare that the vote be counted, such vote thus objected shall be excluded from the count.

8. A third opinion, shared by men of both parties, is that the two Houses have juris diction over the subject, but that the vote of each State, certified by the Executive authority, shall be counted, unless both House shall vote to reject it.

4. In addition to this, it is the opinion that unless the two Houses shall prescribe by law some mode for determining these que tions, then, in the absence of any such law or regulation, the authority rests with the President of the Senate exclusively.

These conflicting judgments are rendered the more perplexing because the actual de-cision of the election is involved in the adoption of either. The whole contest is n narrowed down to the returns from Louisiana. If the returns from that State certified by the Governor, and embodying the result of the election as determined by the Canvassing Board, be counted, then Harzs and Wheeler will be elected; if the opposing returns be counted, then Thiben and Han-

TILDEN will be elected by the House of Representatives and WHEELER by the Senate The claim by the Democratic House of Rep resentatives of the power of that body to exclude the vote of any State, without reference to any action of the Senate, is of course a claim sales at \$2.75@5.55. Sheep were active, at on the part of that body of the exclusive right to appoint the President without refe ence to the Electoral votes, and in denial of any co-equal authority over the subject by the Senate. Such claim is revolutionary; to the establishment of two opposing Govrnments, with the attendant an as exist at present in Louisiana and in South Carolina. In such a case there will be no arbiter save that of force.

Under these circumstances these two Con nittees have agreed upon a plan by which the votes shall be counted, and the result auhoritatively determined, without resort to force, or revolution, or violence, and at the same time shall secure a decision which shall onform to law as well as justice.

This bill provides that the votes as re-turned to which no objection is made shall be counted as a matter of course; that, in case of an objection, if the two Houses fa to agree, the objection and all papers relating to the case shall be referred to mission, previously appointed, which is to consist of four Justices of the Supreme Court, designated by districts, who are to select a fifth; and five Senators and five Representatives, to be elected by a ving roo vote of the respective Houses. This Comection, which decision shall be final unless

This is the substance of the bill, the text of which will be found in THE TRIBUNE this morning. It is not a perfect scheme, but it is better than civil war; better than the Mexican plan of duplicate Governments better than a prolongation of the strife; and acceptable not only as determining the Presidential election, but as settling the threatened violence in Louisians and South Carolina. The measure is not so much compromise as it is a submission of conflict-ing opinions to as fair a tribunal as perhaps can be constituted at this time and on the very eve of the day for counting the votes. We think that, when EDMUNDS, CONKLING, FRELINGHUYSEN. HOAR, WILLARD, and CRARY unite with an equal number of Democrats in recommending this measure as one to secure a peaceful solution of the trouble, that the country generally will rejoice and heartily approve the measure.

THE SILVER BILL IN THE SENATE. eadership of Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio, is making a very serious mistake in its treatment of the BLAND Silver bill recently passed by the House. The House bill, as it passed. is a simple re-enactment of the bi-metall standard as it existed in this country from the formation of the Government up to three years ago, when the coinage of the silver dollar was dropped almost surreptitiously and certainly without consulting the senti ment of the country. The fact itself that the American silver dollar had been abolished was not known by the people until attention was called to it some years after by the temporary decline in the value of silver; and then there was an immediate and unanimous verdict that the change was entirely unwarranted, and a demand from all sides that the silver dollar be restored to its old place. Congress coquetted with the subject at the close of the last session, but evinced the same hesitancy and indecision that it had manifested with reference to all other phases of the financial problem. But during the long reces the popular demand for the old standard was expressed in such ure upon reassembling. Now the hitch has of Mr. John Sherman, who reports back the bill without recommendation, asks that its consideration shall be postponed until the Silver Commission shall have reported, and gives notice that he will then offer a substitute virtually giving the silver dollar the same status as the greenback dollar, and only

Now, we have no hesitation in saying that Mr. JOHN SHERMAN has no right to use his position to impede the execution of the popular will, expressed without regard to party, nor to hinder a clear act of justice. Had the House bill been hampered with details about the desirability of which there might be reasonable difference of opinion, this postponement might be excused; but, as the bill merely restores the old silver dollar where it was,—that is, making it co-equal with the gold dollar,—without prescribing the extent o which it shall be coined or giving it any uses it did not originally enjoy, there can b no reason in further delay, unless it be a desire to pander to the special interests of favored class of bondholders. Unless Mr. JOHN SHERMAN wishes to place himself in holders' inferests, and commit himself to their payment in a more exclusive and temporarily more valuable currency than they agreed to take, he will abandon his purpose of retarding the passage of the bill, and also of reporting a substitute that does less to await the report of the Silver Commission, which is now understood to be con sidering merely the question of international agreement upon a silver standard. This is all very well, but the best way in the world to stimulate international action is to restore where it is one of the chief products, and where the only possible excuse for a furthe adherence to an irredeemable paper currence is a deficiency of coin for circulating pur poses. It is a silly contradiction in this country of all others to refuse to legalize a suspension of specie-payments, and which now only needs legalization to come natural-

ly and easily into circulation again.

Mr. Sherman's contemplated substitute agrees in terms with Gen. Logan's Silver bill; it authorizes the coinage of the silver same purposes and to the same extent as greenbacks; it also provides that the United greenbacks; it also provides that the United States notes (greenbacks) shall be redeemed in silver on demand, and canceled and credited to the Sinking Fund when so re-deemed. This shuts out silver from payment of duties on imports and the interest on the Government bonds; in other words, it keeps it subordings to gold, and in no frequently pointed out, is sentimental and transcendental. The effect of such a measure would be rather to prolong the tempois only necessary to read carefully what is

But Mr. SHERMAN would be in a pretty plight as a financier if the silver dollar, as i not impossible, should nevertheless become more valuable than a gold dollar, with hi provision for redeeming greenbacks therein, but prohibition of its acceptance for duties. Laying aside this contingency, it is supreme folly for the United States to pass a law calculated to depress silver when all the interests of the country are concerned in its appreciation, since it is one of the staple prod nots. The real reason and the only one we discover for the measure which Mr. Shinaman wants adopted is to give the bond-holders an advantage to which they are not entitled,—that is, the payment of the bonds and the interest thereon in a single coin, and the one which happens to be the more valuable; we presume, if silver in a year or two should become worth more than gold Mr. Sherman would be in favor of paying the United States bonds and interest in that coin, to the exclusion of gold. If the Sen ator from Ohio thinks that his partisanship of the bondholders' interest against the fair demands of the people is likely to help the country, or his party, or his own political interests, he will find himself very much mistaken : he may not discover it, however, until he has occasion to appeal again to the suffrage of his own State.

THE LATEST DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGE. Never in the history of the Government has the doctrine of State's Rights been s treated with contempt as it was on Wedner day by the Democratic House of Representa tives. That body ordered the arrest of the members of the Returning Board of Louisi ana, their transportation to Washington, an their imprisonment for contempt. The Committee of the House of Representative in session in New Orleans demanded of the Returning Board the original returns of the election in that State. The Canvassing Board stated that they had not the custod of those returns, the papers having been de posited with the Secretary of State; that the Board was unable to make a copy of the returns, and had no money at their command to pay for making a copy of them; and that if the Committee would furnish the means or the clerical force it could obtain certified copy of the original papers. The Committee persisted in its demand for the original papers, and reported That body passed a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House to arrest the nembers of the Board, and present them at the har of the House for contempt. This is carrying the power of contempt to a limit never before reached. It is an order to arrest a branch of the Government of the State. The House might as well order the arrest of the Governor and Executive Department of a State, or the Supreme Court of a State, because of the refusal of the Governor or Court to surrender the original ecords and archives of the State to at rresponsible Committee of one branch of Congress, to be removed from the State. We do not suppose that such a requirement was ever before made in the United States. A certified copy of the original papers of any public record of a State or of a court is all hat can be demanded by any authority. The official and original records of the Supreme

Court of Illinois cannot, even upon the command of a Court, be taken from the files of that Court, thence to be removed to another State. The Constitu tion provides that "full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof." Congress has exercised this power, and prescribed that nished of such papers, and such copies shall have the same effect as the originals. The demand of the Committee for the pos of the original papers was wholly illegal. Mr. Moznison could not have made such a demand of any County Clerk in Illinois and not be refused. The wisdom of the universal rule in such cases of not parting with the custody of the original papers was shown in the fact that, on a former occasion, the State authorities of Louisiana, from courtesy, placed certain original records of the State

n the hands of a Congressional Committee and they were never returned. The partisan majorty of the House of Representatives, however, has declared the power of that House to demand possession of the original records, the archives of the State of Louisiana, and has ordered the arrest of the officers who have refused to produce the papers. For this proceeding there is no warrant of law, not even the authority of a bad precedent. The act de-manded of the Returning Board was one which is forbidden by the laws of Louisiana the laws of the United States, and one which, under like circumstances, is forbidden by the laws of every other State, and by the laws of every other Government. Because of this refusal to perform an act forbidden by statute, and not sanctioned by any law, these men are to be arrested and taken to Washington, and there held in contempt during the legal life of the present House of Repesentatives. Such an outrage can hardly fail to awaken the indignation of the Amer-ican people, and such a blow at the sanctity and security of the States in the matter of the custody of their own public records is an invasion of State Rights far exceeding anything ever proposed by the extremest advocate of centralization.

The Calnous argument assumes that it is "the olds them to be. - Chicago Bulldozer. The first thing to notice is the lie that the

right of a State to appoint Presidential Electors" is "a CALBOUN argument." The National Constitution says : ART. 2, SEC. 2. Each State shall appoint, in

such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress.

This is the mandate of the Constitution, and the authority conferred by it upon the States. Only a vicious partisan would assert, in the editorial estumns of a daily news-paper, that a State has not the right, by virtue of the Constitution, to appoint Presi-dential Electors, and only a sublime ass would deny, in the face of the plain lanment of duties on imports and the interest on the Government bonds; in other words, it keeps it subordings to gold, and in no sense restores the bi-metallic standard which is demanded. There can only be one purpose in this, viz.: to pay the same subject. The right of the State bondholders in gold when they agreed to take their pay in gold and silver; and the justification of this, as we have frequently pointed out, is sentimental and the se the Constitution to convince any intelligential man that the State of Illinois I constitutional right to have the duly-ele lectors counted for President and Vice-resident, and that neither branch of Con-

President, and that neither branch or cone gress has any legal right whatever to prevent it. We will not undertake to convince the Times champion jackage of that fact, or any other, for he is too conceited, partisan, and stupid to perceive the truth, or admit it if perchance he did get a correct idea through his muddy brains.

THE LOUISIANA VOTE. Mr. C. Invine Dirry, a Maryland gentle man, and one of the Commissioners named by the President to visit New Orleans, has recently published a letter giving his views on the political condition of that State as exemplified in the recent election. It adds to the force and importance of his statemen that he is a native of Maryland, was brough up as a Southerner and slaveholder, never roted any other than a Democratic ticket un til the State election of 1875 in Maryland, was a believer in the right of secession, and served in the Confederate army from Manas-sas to Appomattox. It a ids still further to the importance of his statement that he is not a politician, and has never been a candidate for any office. Such a man as this sure ly can be relied upon as an impartial observ er,-who would go upon this mis out any partisan bias, and would make an ocurate report of affairs just as they have happened, without reference to its effect upon any candidate. From this standpoint, and considering his antecedents, his tatement is of such interest that we reproduce its substance.

At the outset, Mr. Dirry shows that the

Election law was passed with the concurrence of both parties, and that the necessity for it was recognized by both, that he lieves the Returning Board discharged its the grounds of his belief in the justice of the decision of the Board, he shows that large umbers of negroes have moved into Louisiana from Mississippi, Texas, and Arkansas whence they were driven out by the sho gun policy, while many whites have moved out of the State, thus leaving it strongly Republican. He strengthens this affirmation by furnishing statistics of population which go to show that, even in a reasonably milder form of intimidation and for legitimate persuasion, the State even then would have gone Republican by 15,000 or 20,000 majority. The Democratic argument that the negroes have been converted to Democracy he treats as too absurd for serious notice. Upon this point he says: colored voters of Louisiana, and I might say of the South, have not been converted, on the contrary, except in very rare instances, remain as firmly Republican as ever under the powerful influence of gratitude and fear, for the majority fully believe that the return to power of the Democrats means their re-enslavement." With regard to the bulldozing, he not only affirms that it has been practiced by the White-League Demorage and violence have not and never will be nown, for these crimes have sealed with fear the lips of the witnesses. These causes, and these only, explain the sudden disappear. ance of the entire Republican vote in certain localities." After referring to the power and extent of the White-League, he says :

The existing state of affairs was not expected Northern men, who thought negro suffrage wo be a correction and preventive of possible evi the negro the right to vote on the theory that be protection, and there never was the slightest doubt as to the result in the mind of any Southern man. And again, referring to the bitter preju-These people, politically, have but one idea, -to-id themselves of Republican rule in State and lo-

rid themselves of Republican rule in State and lo-cal affairs,—and they declare frankly that to realize that idea is an end so righteous as to sanctify any means. Give these people their Governments into their own hands, and they care very little who is President of the United States. But as long as the desire for home-rule, as they understand it, re-mains ungratified, as long as any part of the South, with or without cause, cries out against carpet-bag government, so long will unrest and unreason pre-vall, and the white vote remain solid. Mr. Dirry brings out two other points

which every day's experience is verifying. The first of these is the remedy for existing evils which has been urged over and ov again in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. He says: With such a policy as Mr. HAYEs could and wou be sure to adopt, the conservative element in the South would speedily dominate, as by its numbers and character it is entitled to do; the white vote his rights.

The second pertains to the light in which Mr. Then is regarded in the South, upon

which he says: The Southern whites, left to themselv heir political offices filled by native-born citize could to-day prefer HAYES to TILDEN. South would to-day prefer HAYES to TILDEN. Southern people, and especially Southern soldiers, as is natural to brave and generous men, respect and admire Mr. HAYES, who proved his devotion to principle on the battle-field, and who fought them openly and fairly, while they feel and often express contempt for Mr. TILDEN and the whole class of Northern Democrats whom he typifies.

Such views as these, coming from a Southern Democrate who fought for the right of the

ern-born man, who fought for the right of secession, and who is neither a politician nor an officeholder, deserves the respect and consideration of the whole country, and are entitled to more weight than the reports of THE GERMAN PRESS THROTTLED AGAIN.

The German Liberals have once more yielded under penalty of the displeasure of BISMARCK and his possible resignation,—this time in the effort to obtain further liberty for the press. The German press during the part for years has obtained some value. the past few years has obtained some valu able concessions, which have gone far to re-move the indignity and arbitrariness with which it has been treated by the Government. In the first place, it got rid of th "caution-money" that had been demand ed prior to 1873. Up to that time no politica paper could be published in Germany with-out depositing a certain sum of money with the Press Censor or some other Government official, the amount being in proportion to the circulation of the paper. The demand was a very exacting and oppressive one. On was a very exacting and oppressive one. On the very first occasion that a paper printed anything unpleasant to the Berlin Bu-reaucoracy it was heavily fined, and its deposit was seized as security for the pay-ment of the fine. The paper was then supment of the fine. The paper was then sup-pressed until the fine was paid and the deposit renewed, and its editors had thoroughly and publicly purged themselves of their coultempt. Under such circum-stances as these, newspaper publishing was not only precarious, but almost impossible, unless the proprietors avoided the expression of any opinion or criticism of the Govern-ment's action, and existed only as the convenient tool of the Chancellor and white-washer of the Administration. This imposi-

and fight from a heavy stamp tax which was almost tantamount to prohibition, and now only have to pay a small advertisement tax. Having succeeded in removing the burdens we have named during the present session of Parliament, the Liberals made another step forward in seeking the reform that offending editors should at least be tried by jury, as in England and France. In connection with the reforms proposed in the judicial practice, they de-manded jury trial for the press in cases of libel, and provisions were passed to this effect at the second reading. BISMARCE, however, rather than lose his arbitrary privilege of punishing refractory editors by fining or imprisoning them at his own option without the unnecessary trouble of a jury trial or trial of any sort, at once and peremptorily notified the Liberals that the it were insisted upon, the whole scheme of judicial reform should be abandoned. The Liberals held out for a little while, but, when

it became apparent that BISMARCK was in earnest, they submitted, as they have many times before, and the poor devils of news-paper writers are no better off than they were before, and are liable at any moment to be thrown in jail or subje to an onerous fine at the caprice of Bis-MARCK, beyond which lies no appeal. And this is freedom of the press in Germany! The Pall Mall Gazette, in commenting upon BISMARCK'S despotic form of government, calls attention to the Poles, the Algatians, the Ultramontanes, the Social Democrats, and other dangerous elements underlying the whole Geman fabric, and utters this note of

By-and-by there will be no Prince BISMARCK to

It has been suggested by the New York Times that a new use might be found for carrier-pigeons by the ocean steamship companies. They might with profit carry a number of birds belonging on either side the ocean, and by ting them loose when still some hundreds ing the voyage to persons interested on shore. The idea merits consideration. There have re-cently been many detentions of steamships, one now being overdue nearly a month. The anxie-ty of friends on shore, meanwhile, is intense, and there is no way of relieving it. Our advanced civilization ought long ago to have provided some such way, and the use of carrier-pigeons in similar emergencies on shore has been so long approved that it is surprising the trial has not before been made on water. The supply of pigeons on both sides the water is large. An editor in Brussels has been very successful in breeding birds of the Antwerp stock, and, in America, Mr. T. Ogden Wearn ERLY has acquired reputation as a pigeon-fan-cier. He now possesses a flock of fifty birds, of which the original stock was obtained from Mr. BRUNIN, the Brussels editor referred to. Some of the birds now in America a pair, having won prizes in races of 400 miles carrier-pigeon is dun-colored or black, weight from one pound to a pound and a halt, and is larger than the ordinary pigeon, being usually about fifteen inches in length. They are fre sent out with reporters who have been dis-patched to points distant from the telegraph or the railroad. During the siege of Paris, also, without the beleaguered city to those within.
It is necessary, of course, that the pigeon
should be taken away from its home and let loose in order to fly back to it. If it has young ones at the point of destination, its flight is all the quicker and more unerring. Instances have been known of pigeons traversing long routes at or by inviting him to the noonday praye an average speed of thirty miles an hour, and The high literary authorities seem to i attained. The subject is full of interest in con nection with the proposed new application of the powers of the carrier-pigeon to human uses. will be made by some of the

Lexinoton, Jan. 13.—To the Editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer: If Mr. A. S. Hewitt is so weak-kneed as to advocate the inauguration of Hates in preference to the inauguration of Thenex, with its consequences, whatever they may be, would not the resignation of Mr. Hewitt as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee be in order? We suggest the great "Organizer," John G. Thompson, as his successor.

Kentucky.

By all means let HEWITT make way for the bulldozer Thompson, whose orders to the Dem ocratic press and leaders are to admit nothing to claim everything, to boast incessantly, to threaten flercely, to swear loudly, to put on airs confidence, and rush things. This THOMPSO confidence, and rush things. This THOMPSON with the pin his name is just the fellow to marshal and command Watterson's 106,000 "unarmed" intimidators who are to assemble in Washington on the day the votes are counted. This programme would work beautifully under THOMPSON, provided our Bridgeport BARNEY presses his little bill reducing the number of the national police to 500 men, armed with short-range guns, and stationed more than with short-range guns, and stationed more than half a mile away from the place where Thomp son and his buildozers are operating in TILDEN's behalf. This Kentucky, Illinois, and Ohio Con federate programme is a marvel of political wis-dom, and Watterson, Thompson, and Caul-FIELD are very Solons for conceiving

Brig.-Gen. MYER. Chief of the United States Signal-Service Bureau, has issued reports, with map, of the observations taken simultaneously at 397 stations on the 31st of May last, at 7h.
35m. a. m. mean time at Washington. The stations are situated in the United States, Canadas, British Isles, Cape of Good Hope, Algeria,
Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany,
Greece, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway,
Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland,
Turkey, and on the ocean. The map is a very
interesting study, as lines drawn through the several stations show the distribution of tem-perature and pressure over a great part of the Northern Hemisphere. These comparisons promise to be of very great service in extending our knowledge of the laws of atmosph change—which is the science of the weather.

One of the very last pardons Acting-Governo BEVERIDOR issued before stepping down and out was to a villain named WILLIAM H. WRIGHT, sentenced from Tazeweil County in March, 1867, to twenty-one years' imprhonment for rape. Wright's crime was a most revolting and diabolical one, his victim being a little girl, on whom he used a knife to accomplish his devilish purpose. But it lacerated the gushing sympathies of the pardoner to keep the gentleman longer in "durance vile," so he turned him loose. This was done after he delivered his valedictory message, in which he reproved him self for the misuse and abuse of the pardor

Dead and damned-The preposterous conceit of the Chicago Buildozer that the partisan ma-jority of the House can reject the Electoral votes of States for the purpose of defeating HAYES and counting in TILDEN.

master-General has been invited to ex Department's views on the subject. I that this functionary will, as delicated sible, incorporate in his "viewa" the there is no money to spare in the Tw invest in telegraph lines, and that the of the Government now exceed the the rate of forty millions a year. PERSONAL.

Gail Hamilton never yet refused a railread p and, heaven helping her, never will. The Prince Imperial has charmed all the sool Rome by his graceful movements on parior six

Rome by his graceful movements on parlor size.

An interesting book announced for early publication is "Central Africa; or, Naked Truths, Naked People." It ought to be well covered to fore reading.

The Boston papers entreat Mr. Sankey not to enhibit his 12-year-old son as a mislionary than Their experience of phenomenal actrease track them to beware of precoclous revivalists.

A poor peasant digging in the fields near verm last month discovered an amphora filled with allocolus dating from the reigns of the last Rom Emperors. The value of the treasure was estimated at \$1,600.

A married woman in Rome, whose name is hinted at by the initials G. L., has come for and claimed part of the property of the late dinal Antonelli on the ground of being a near tive of the dead prelate.

The Brooklyn Common Council was here Monday night on receiving a letter purporting from Martin Farquhar Tupper, in which the verbial Philosopher offered to give a select re-from his own works before that body. The When the late Dr. Alexis Caswell v when the late Dr. Alexis Caswell visited Jefferson at Monticello, the then venerable man said, pointing to the Blue Ridge Mon "There is the backbone and kidney fat continent but for one thing." "Do you slavery?" "Yes," said Jefferson.

Capital, contrary to the advice of his the hope of lending his assistance to factory settlement of the Presidential

Dom Pedro gave a donkey-driver at Caprines, and was roundly abused for his pains, man had never seen gold before, and he dras a silver plastre. A crowd gathered round, as Emperor was near being mobbed, until a wise of the drivers explained the nature of the his The Rev. Edward Cowley, President arraigned on a charge of cruelty to the chander his care. The testimony is very a The institution is in part supported by money, and often contains as many as if

The Rev. Adirondack Murray. amething new to blame on account of the Benne May scandal, lights down upon the clubs as sponsible. The tendency of the clubs, he says to demoralize society, and to substitute for pla ant converse between man and woman a selling

There is a Greek Club in New York, which he There is a Greek Chuo in see the Attic or regular course, after finishing Hesiod, Lo and Aristophanes. The prominent mem Dr. J. W. Chambers, Dr. Howard Crossy. ton T. Lewis, Henry Drisler, Dr. Sa. Mesars. Oberheiser, Leggett. and Everson It is again announced that Madame Patti-contemplates an application for divorce on ac-of her husband's gambling propensities. I divorce, or even a separation, for such a divorce, or even a separation, for such a would be an odd thing in a French court. The may obtain a separation if she can prove the husband has propensities of a more serious m A little giri, in one of the Boston schools, br

which the enjoying their fragrance. By by another little girl said: "I know where a those flowers." "Where?" "Oh, her consin was buried yesterday, and they were coffin." "What did he die of?" "Searlet fe The man who insists on walking with you The man who insists on walking with you streets and talking at the top of his voice scribed by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat as bore of bores." The usual style of his contion is violent and profane, conveying to passer-by the impression that he is beratin soundly, and that you have not the spirit to his insults. The proper way to deal with a case in St. Louis is to out-Herod Herod, at you louder and more profane than the intereven louder and more profane than the tor; but in Chicago, and other polite com the most agreeable plan is to crush your

fection for bad grammar. Yesterday the was caught tripping. Now comes the Ch Union, which credits the Literary Wor-having said that "Neil Forest's "Mice at I Bables." The critic of the same kind, as Bables. The critic of the Christian who, by the way, is the author of Bables"—adds to the verdict of the

ment "has been "laying" on our table for sween weeks.

The Rev. Dr. Deems has found trouble with its legacy from the Vanderbilt estate. He has been annoyed with many applications for charity, and since the announcement of his good fortuse, its parishioners have adopted the practice of saring every beggar to his door. We really do not see why the good Doctor should be so hardly used. His legacy, all things considered, was a small condition of the free-pass system, ought to have paid full fare to the conductor in this, the last journey of his life. Inasmuch as he did not, the cosmets in question ought not to be held to an account in rigid by the public.

Leon Y. Eacosura, the famous painter, in conversation recently with a representative of the New York Evening Post, expressed his opinions or many subjects with much freedom. One of the principal advantages of Paris as a place of residence for artists is, M. Escosura says, that he models there are very cheap and very good. They hire themselves out for its a day, and can sit for an incredible length of time as still as wax-figure. The mediamous of them was Delacre, who afterward became a Communist, and was transported. He was too patriotic in art matters. "They are too conceited. There's that London painter, Millaus, for example, who has shown talent, but is degwerning dreadfully; they have just given him an order for one. They want it said that Entite art is at the top of the heap. Their Royal Accient of the French Solon is. Its managers de not admit the best specimens of French art, —they prefer to fill the Academy with poor ones from their own country. They have actually refused pictures by Willems. Compte, Baugulet, and other fisicias painters in Paris." Escosurs might well have been content with disparaging English and praising American art; but there was one this motoral heart, and he said it: "For me there are no laddes in the world like American ladies."

Tremont House—The Hon, J. J. Marsh, North Adama, Mass.; T. B. Von Bokerek, Kinderhood.

no ladies in the world like American ladies."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—The Hon. J. J. Marsh, Norsh Adama, Mass.; T. B. Von Hoskerck, Kinderhook, N. Y.; Col. D. B. Curris, Deadwood; J. B. Currish, New York; Charles P. Brown, Ottumes; O. P. Wilkinson, Keokuk; C. R. Olmsted, Barlington; D. G. Weaver, Rochester; C. S. Liallagher, New Haven; Col. W. F. Perry, New York; Isaa H. Cary and H. Johnson, San Francisco; Gen. H. Richardson, New York; G. W. Marphy, New York; the Daly Pifth Company; Col. D. W. Ross, Springfield; John C. Duff, New York, Serman Hessel, S. P. Snider, Minneapolus; W. H. Huribut, Rosk, Ladies, J. Whitlock, New York; E. L. Davis, Kokomo; R. M. Miles, Quincy; R. G. Ragvies as A. C. Lane, Jolist; J. H. Bradbury, New York; T. F. Stevens, Fond du Lae. ... Grand Racife—The Hon. John C. Spooner, Hudson, Wis.; the Bev. A. G. Tyng, Peoris; A. M. Margee, Datroit; R. H. Porter, Citca; R. C. Perkina, New York; J. V. Savage, Omaha; Gen. John T. Averill and A. Barnam, St. Paul; W. T. Ridgeway, Cinclusied, T. W. Cottle, Marquette ... Pulmer House—Then, J. L. Stewart, New Jersey; H. Day, Jours E. P. Porry, Gra tick; W. E. Sabins, New York; G. Florida; W. M. Walker, Lowers, S.

STATE AF Continuation, Wit of the Springfie torial Cont

Six More Ballots Logan No Ad Strengt

Increasing Sentiment Other Re Hitchcock Defeate

ka by Ex-Gos Weary Tenne the Day with T enty-first

Hoar and Boutwell Way to Rice in Reinenbation of the

Penitentiary Con SENATOI ME MORE BALLOTS CAST

SPEINOFIELD, III., Jun. day a notable diminution galleries, but the full comp placeholders, placehunters, the lobbies, and awaited wiresult of the balloting for resumed at 12 o'clock in Houses met in joint session. The roll-call showed one Bartholow, of Champaign was called home by the wife. His absence reduces one, but it also reduced to elect from 105 to 102. It were concerned it left. THE STUATION IS Busey, of Champaign, pailow, so the Democratic voon, Busey voting blank evolution for Lyman Trumby withdrew the vote. Six betaken to-day, making tweld dead-lock was maintained the votes taken demonstrate coalition that must either side to elect remain the first that was taken in the list the list that was taken the list that was taken to the list the list that was taken to the list the list the list the list that was tak the first that was taken to Senate stood: Logan, 21 son, 7; Parish, 1; Haine yesterday, voted for Sena

ohn C. Haines. The se n yesterday, voted for A voted: Logan, 78; Pa Haines, 1; absent and n of Cook, changing from I made the joint vote stand 87; Anderson, 7; Davis, J. The only change on THE RIGHT was that Wentworth c Palmer to Davis. There over the hall when Wen vote. Everybody waited come, but the roll-call w the change being made.
all sides, they desired to
tain the dead-lock. It

Wentworth acted withou Democratic side, and that tion anywhere to break t NINTH, TENTH, ELS MINTH, TENTH, ELS.

The minth ballot was change in the result, eleventh, and twelfth o'clock, members were tired and sleepy, too. Inflarating in rising we called, answering "Lo dropping into their seat bles finally began to f were on, and voted for I Palmer, and vote versa, with the Clerk for wiyotes. To keep on voth and, while everybody gre hungry, so, when a motic it was joyfully received at the most of Logan, nothing could be allow the friends of Logan, nothing could be allow the friends of Logan, nothing could be the pretty near what the the Committee did tothe adjournment of the Chairman and mover of the Committee together with the investigation, swere here. Crooker the Resolved, That we dethis room fearumities.

Resolved, That we dithis room (committee-row afternoon, and that this room for a resolution to izing this Committee is porter, to be selected by Herrington objected postpone the beginning till after to-morrow's bable election of, a Sen proceeded with while sing, but the resolution of the three Republica mittee. the Democrats will maible out of this postpoof the investigation able out of this postpoof the investigation balloting. The story bribery is that Ower Custom-House, app Sheridan, told him the a damn''—that he wa all the money he coulad to do was to name cave it. That is the known to everybe to connect Logan to connect Logan anywise. That fact wo out upon the examina therefore, ought not not purchasing a vote, abown to have been or would be done when all he knew.

THE DEMOCI are still in dreadful a Democratic members market may find pure this morning, just bet Joint Convention, the threatened with an idemanded to know vestigate the alleged members would be said he had been too be of letting the appoint morrow. Herrington pointment without deliere, and should be Speaker appointed as too, Matthews, Croomaster,—three Reput II there has been any he let in upon the with about the situation teles visible prospect

three Independent ve-election. The propo-the Republicans who was that they com-straight votes, and it from Independents, other Republican to yesterday and on six vote has been cast upon the entire both Houses standin alication with the In-

chear telegrate t now exceed the re

PERSONAL.

never yet refused a railroad pas ping her, never will. ial has charmed all the

wid son as a mi

n Common Council was horrised in receiving a letter purporting to be required a letter purporting to be required to give a select reading orks before that body. The letter but it was solemnly placed on file.

Br. Alexis Caswell visited Thomas niticello, the then venerable statesting to the Blue Ridge Mountains, backbone and kidnay fat of this for one thing." Do you mean es, "said Jefferson.

after finishing Hesiod, Longinus, as. The prominent members are shers, Dr. Howard Crosby, Charl-Henry Drisler, Dr. Sacks, and iser, Leggett. and Everson.

snounced that Madame Patti-Caux application for divorce on account application for divorce on account application, for such a cause thing in a French court. The lady paration if she can prove that her pensities of a more serious nature.

ry authorities seem to have an af-rammar. Yesterday the Natios oing. Now comes the Christian ning. Now comes the Christian redits the Literary World with 'Nell Forest's 'Mice at Play' is a of the same kind, as 'Helen's prite of the Christian Intenty, is the author of 'Helen's the verdict of the Literary would in the words, "So do we." its of the American Bookseller ion that "The Barton Experilaying" on our table for several

ems has found trouble with his anderbilt estate. He has been y applications for charity, and, ment of his good fortune, his dopted the practice of sending is door. We really do not see tor should be so hardly used, to considered, was a small one, smoothing the road to Jordan of timerica! It was a beggarly pitodore, with his hearty detestant system, ought to have paid sictor in this, the last journey chas he did not, the conductor of to be held to an account toe

the famous painter, in contha representative of the New
expressed his opinions' on
much freedom. One of the
of Paris' as a place of resiM. Escosura anya, that the
very cheap and very
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n sit for an incredible
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Delacre, whe afterwards bemu was transported. He was
dine years, and then quarrellaglish, M. Escosura says, are
satters. "They are too couLondon painter, Millais, for
own talent, but is degeneralhave just given him an order
\$30,000, simply because
paid Meissonier \$30,000
nt it said that English
heap. Their Royal Acadopen to all the world, as
lon is. Its managers do not
ms of French art, —they prewith poor ones from their
ave actually refused pictures
Baugniet, and other firsta." Escosura might well
th disparaging English and
the there was one thing
order to win completely the
said it: "For me there are
the American ladies."

ARRIVALS.

Hon. J. J. Marsh, North
om Boakerck, Kinderhook,
ta, Deadwood; J. B. Caree P. Brown, Ottumw; G.
C. E. Olmsted, Burlingthester; C. S. Gellagher,
Perry, New York: lease
w York; E. L. Davis
is; W. H. Haribut, Rock
to York; E. L. Davis
to H. Bradbury, New York:

a. S. G. Rageles and
H. Bradbury, New York:

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to H. Haribut, Rock
to H. Hardbury, New York;
to H. Haribut, Rock
to H. Hardbury, New York;
to H. Haribut, Rock
to H. Hardbury, New York;
to H. Hardbury, N

STATE AFFAIRS.

Continuation, Without Issue, of the Springfield Senatorial Contest.

Six More Ballots Secure to Logan No Additional Strength.

Increasing Sentiment in Favor of Some Other Republican Candidate.

Hitchcock Defeated in Nebrasks by Ex-Gov. Saunders.

The Weary Tennesseeans Close the Day with Their Seventy-first Ballot.

Hoar and Boutwell Likely to Give Way to Rice in Massachusetts.

Reincubation of the Nest of Illinois Penitentiary Corruptionists.

SENATORIAL. ME MORE BALLOTS CAST WITHOUT AN ELEC-

steh to The Tethune y a notable diminution in the crowd in the olders, placehunters, and strikers thronged blies, and awaited with lively interest the result of the balloting for Senator, which was, resumed at 12 o'clock noon, when the two Houses met in joint session in the House Hall. The roll-call showed one member absent,— Barthotow, of Champaign, a Republican, who was called home by the scrious illness of his wife. His absence reduced the Republican vote one, but it also reduced the number necessary to elect from 105 to 102. So far as Republicans

to elect from 105 to 102. So far as Republicans were concerned it left

THE STUATION UNCHANGED.

Buscy, of Champaign, paired off with Bartholos, so the Democratic vote, also, was reduced one, Buscy voting blank except on the seventh ballot, when he created a small sensation by voting for Lyman Trumbull, but, shortly after, withdraw the vote. Six ballots for Senator were taken to-day, making twelve in all so far. The dead-lock was maintained the day through, and the votes taken demonstrated nothing but that the coalition that must be entered into on either side to elect remained to be effected. On THE SEVENTH BALLOT—

the first that was taken to-day—the vote of the Senzie stood: Logan, 21; Palmer, 21; Ander-

the first that was taken to-day—the vote of the Senate stood: Logan, 21; Palmer, 21; Anderson, 7; Parish, 1; Haines, 1. Haines, as on yesterday, voted for Senator Parish, of the Independents. Kence cast his solitary vote for John C. Haines. The seven Independents, as on yesterday, voted for Anderson. The House voted: Logan, 78; Palmer, 66; Davis. 6; Haines, 1; absent and not voting, 2.—Hickey, of Cook changing from Palmer to Haines. This made the joint vote standt. Logan, 99; Palmer. made the joint vote stand: Logan, 99; Palmer, 87; Anderson, 7; Davis, 6; Haines, 2; Parish, J. The only change on THE EIGHTE BALLOT

was that Wentworth changed his vote from Palmer to Davis. There was a sudden start all Palmer to Davis. There was a sudden start an over the hall when Wentworth announced his vote. Everybody waited to see if the break had come, but the roll-call was completed without the change being made. It was evident that, on all sides, they desired to gain time and so maintain the dead-lock. It was also manifest that

all sides, they desired to gain time and so maintain the dead-lock. It was also manifest that Wentworth acted without consultation with the Democratic side, and that there was no disposition anywhere to break to Davis.

Sintin, Tannia, Lanventh, Twell-Ptil.

The minth ballot was taken and there was no change, in the result, and so on the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth ballots. It was now 2 or the committee its grainfantly commented on in this regard. It is headed by Rowett, one of the committee in the present in the present in the control of the present in the committee its dead of it. Morritt was put on the Committee its again. The linears were alled, suswering "Logan, when been they meant rainer, read world for Logan to forget which side they read and sheep; to come and voted for Logan the found fault with the Clarke versa, and then found fault with the Clarke versa. And then found fault with the Clarke versa, and then found fault with the Clarke versa, and then found fault with the Clarke versa. And then found fault with the Clarke versa, and then found fau

mittee.

IN THE MORNING

the Democrats will make the most capital possible out of this postponement of the beginning of the investigation until after another day's halloting. The story of the alleged attempt at bribery is that Owen Stuart, of the Chicago Castom-House, approached Representative Sheridan, told him the "Democrats didn't care a damn"—that he was a fool if he didn't make all the money he could out of his vote; all he had to do was to name a friend who would receive it. That is the story as told here and known to everybody. It utterly falls to connect Logan with the matter in anywise. That fact would at once be brought ast upon the examination of Sheridan, which, therefore, ought not have been put off for even one hour. Whatever speculations on his own account Stuart may have attempted in the way of purchasing a vote, it ought at once to be shown to have been on his own account. That would be done when Sheridan told under oath all he knew.

therefore, ought not have been put off for even one hour. Whatever speculations on his own accounts Struart may have attempted in the way of purchasing a vote, it ought at once to be shown to have been on his own account. That would be done when Sheridan told under oath all he knew.

THE DEMOCRATIC MANAGEES are still in draulful alarm lest certain of the Democratic members supposed to be in the market may find purchasers for their vote. So, this morning, just before the assembling of the Joint Convention, these salable ones were again threatened with an investigation. Herrington demanded to know when the Committee to investigate the alleged brilery or attempt to brile members would be appointed. Speaker Shaw and he had been too busy yesterday, and thought of letting the appointment go over until townorne. Herrington first the alleged brilery or attempt to brile members would be examined at once. The Sheaker appointed as such Committee Herrington, Matthews, Crooker, Rowett, and Buscaphing, Matthews,

Hourly the feeling grows stronger in the Republican ranks that the cause of the party is considerably greater than the success of Gen. Logan; that he has no right to ask that all shall be hazarded by standing by him, when the possibility of succeeding with anybody may soon be lost. The caucus will hold the full vote for him to-morrow. That it can do so for still another day seems out of the question, though the way in which the lash is wielded here, and the way men cringe before it makes it bootless to hazard conjecture on that point. As yet the success of the Republican party

point. As yet the success of the Republican party

RAS NOT BEEN CONSIDERED

except as subordinate to the success of Logan, and from the outset the Independents have been told to yote for Logan or a Democrat, or anti-Republican Independent. The question now being considered is whether this line of policy shall be further pursued. The Democratic caucus to-night gave the Republicans another day in which to treat with the Independents. This the Democratic caucus did by resolving, after a long and stormy session, to stand by Palmer. The report about the Independents going over to Logan is laughed at by Independents here. They pronounce it

They say they know their man, are running to win with him or some other Independent, and are not going over to Logan. They had a conference to-night with the House Independents, some of whom will probably to-morrow vote for Anderson. The situation is still mixed but indications point to a continuance of the dead-lock to-morrow. The Senate Independents to-night claim they will to-morrow have thirteen votes for Anderson, six of which will be furnished by the House Independent ents, who are, if the programme be adhered to, to drop Judge Davis.

LOGAN'S RECORD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MOLINE, Ill., Jan. 17.—I have been a Republican ever since 1856. I fought for Republican principles during the War. I was tempted to vote the Democratic ticket in 1868 because I was opposed to negro suffrage. I stomached the "nigger." however, in preference to Consent

"nigger," however, in preference to Copper-heads. In 1872 I did not believe the charges of corruption that were brought against the Re-publican party, and voted that ticket again. In 1876 I centered my hopes in Bristow, but he was defeated for the nomination by John A. Logan, Huribut, Farwell, Munn, Ham, and others, but

Huribut, Farwell, Munn, Ham, and others, but I thought they were defeated by Hayes, and I voted for him. I hunted for an excuse to stick to the glorious old ship, and I found it in Hayes' letter of acceptance.

Now, does the record of John A. Logan correspond with the letter of acceptance of Rutherford B. Hayes! Is not Logan a salary-grabber! Does he not consider civil-service reform a farce! Has he not identified himself with the corrupt ring element of the Republican party! Is he not in favor of rag money! Is he not in favor of rag money! and a war-to-the-bitter-end policy against the reform element of the Republican party, of which Bristow was the leader! If not, then I must be mistaken in Johnny Logan.

I have used the pronoun I very frequently in this communication, but I believe that I will express the feeling of thousands of good Republicans in this State who have but the kindest feelings toward Mr. Logan personally on account of his war record, but whom he fails to represent in the United States Senate.

ANOTHER NOMINATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Allow me to suggest the name of the Hon. J. M. Gregory, LL. D., Regent of the Champaign University, as a competent man to fill the office of United States senator. His distinguished abilities are too well known in the West to require mention. His selection could not fall to meet with general approbation, although it might be deemed a "new departure," but it would be one that would bring honor to the office and to the state.

THE LEGISLATURE.

A REORGANIZED PENITENTIARY RING.

Special Dispatch to The Tributa.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 18.—There is no little ment on inside circles at the evidences be-ring to crop out of a reorganization of the old Penitentiary Ring, with view to grabbing all that may be grabbed out of the \$1,000,000 it is proposed to expend for the \$1,000,000 it is proposed to expend for the Southern Penitentiary. Southern Illinois cannot be happy, it is to be understood, without another Penitentiary. And \$1,000,000 is the least that will be expended for it. It is whispered that way down underneath this Penitentiary project will

would exempt improved lands from tasteon.

A resolution was introduced by Herron for the appointment of a committee of three to investigate and report upon the damage done by the submersion of lands in Bureau, Putnam, and Marshall Counties by the backing-up of water by the dam at Henry. In support of his resolution, Herron said the design was to ascertain the facts as to the alleged damage, and to provide for the payment of what ought justly to be paid. The resolution was made the special order for Tuesday next

LIQUOR.

In the Senate a bill was introduced making the penalty for violation of the Liquor law fine or imprisonment, or both. Under the present law the penalty is fine and imprisonment.

MARRIAGES.

cense tax of \$200 a year to be paid into the County Treasury upon pawnbrokers, and limits their interest charged upon loans to three per cent per month. The penalty for church more is a fine not exceeding \$200 for the first ofform, and for the second a fine not exceeding \$500.

Hopkins introduced a bill exempting from service on juries all members of the Fire Department who have served for seven years.

APPROPRIATIONS.

partinent who have served for seven years.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The bill making general appropriations for the State Government was introduced in the House to-day. It appropriates as follows: For interest on the public debt, \$10,000: for expenses of arresting fugitives from justice, \$3,000; for expenses of conveying convicts to the Pententiary, \$10,000; for incidental expenses of the General Assembly. \$30,000; for payment in full on last contract for distribution of laws, \$200; for Stike binding, last payment on last contract, \$400; for incidental expenses of the Secretary of State not otherwise provided for, \$2,000; for postage, repairs, telegraphing, and incidental expenses of the State Treasurer's office, \$1,000; for same expenses, Attorney-General's office, \$800; for incidental and office expenses of the Custodian of the United States Surveys, \$200; for postage, etc., and incidental expenses of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, \$1,000; for classifying, indexing, and recording old papers, etc., in the Secretary of State's office, \$2,000; for classifying, indexing, and recording old papers, etc., in the Secretary of State's office, \$2,000; for classifying, indexing, and recording old papers, etc., in the Secretary of State's office, \$2,000; for classifying, indexing, and recording old papers, etc., in the Secretary of State's office, \$2,000; for classifying, indexing, and recording old papers, etc., in the Secretary of State's office, \$2,000; for balance due members of the State Board of Equalization, \$1,100; for A. H. Worthen, State Geological Surveys, \$1,807.

EASTON'S HOUSE RAILROAD BILL, introduced in the House gives waren and rail-

Geological Surveys, \$1,807.

EASTON'S HOUSE RAILROAD BILL, introduced in the House, gives wagon and railroads the right of condemnation of streets, alleys, roads, lands, and route over water-courses in the manner now provided by the statutes of eminent domain. It limits the franchise of such companies to twenty-one years, and the location of route, sidings, etc., in any city or incorporated village can't be made without the consent of the corporate authorities, and with the consent of a majority in frontage of the property-holders along the proposed route.

A bill abolishing the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners was introduced by Williams, of Jefferson.

More bills have already been introduced than could be properly considered in a three months session, but nothing will be lost if many of them never are considered.

NEBRASKA.

HITCHCOCK SUCCUMBS.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 18.—The hardest-fough contest ever known in Nebraska ended this afternoon. A bifter fight for two or three years has been waged against Senstor Hitchcock. The opposition presented four leading candi-dates—ex-Gov. Saunders, Judge Spriggs, Congressman Crounse, and J. C. Cowen. On the third joint ballot this forenoon the antis massed upon Gov. Saunders, who was the weakest of all at the outset. An editorial was published in the State Journal this morning containing investigation of the charges that the Burlington & Missouri Railroad had sent money here to operate against Hitchcock. It is believed this injured the latter. Many believed that the charges of attempted consultacy emanated the charges of attempted conspiracy emanated from Hitchcock's friends. Until this morning Hitchcock was considered the strongest candi

is regarded as a defeat of Hitchcock's friends, without any victory on the part of his leading enemies, as Saunders is the most conservative enemies, as Saunders is the most conservative man of the lot. There is the greatest excitement in the State over the result. Thousands assembled about the State-House, and, when the result was announced, the immense throng p it Gov. Saunders upon its shoulders and carried him through the Capitol to the street. It has been the most intense and bitter fight ever known here. Saunders was the first Governor of Nebraska under Lincoln's appointment, when the present Senator Paddock was Secretary of State.

State.

HITCHCOCK DEPRATED AND SAUNDERS ELECTED.

Special Dispetch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 18.—There is great rejoicing here to-night among the friends of Gov.

Saunders, of this city, who was elected United States Senator at Lincoln this afternoon. Saunders received 88 out of 114 votes, Savage getting 25. His election gives general satisfaction.

To the Western Associated Press.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 15.—Alvin Saunders was to-day elected United States Senator on the third joint ballot, receiving 88 votes—the full Republican and Independent vote. Gov. Saunders was the last Territorial Governor of Nebraska.

TENNESSEE.

STILL NO ELECTION.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 18.—Whitthorne and Key were nominated in the Senatorial Conven-tion. Key rose from 36 to 45 votes, when the of twenty-one Republicans and Democrats, the latter being desirous of effecting an election. Bate received 8 votes, out of which 6 were locally instructed for him. Bailey got 24, and and Whitthorne 9. An attempt will be made on the part of the Bate men to run up his vote, but that is believed to be impossible. Some assert that Key's advancement to-day was the

assert that Key's advancement to-day was the result of a combination between the friends of Bate and Key, and that Key's friends, or as many as can be controlled, will go over to Bate to-morrow.

To the Western Associated Press.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 18.—After four bal lots without result for United States Senator to succeed the late Andrew Johnson the State Legislature adjourned until to-morrow. D. M. Key was again icominated; also W. C. Whitthorne. The last ballot, the seventy-first, stood: Key, 45; Balley, 35; Whitthorne, 9; Bate, 8. Necessary to a choice, 50. The Kepublicans voted for Key.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON STILL GAINING.

Special Dispatch to The Vision.

Boston, Jan. 18.—The large gain by Hoar in the balloting to-day for Senator has filled his friends with confidence, and his election to-morrow is claimed by them for a settled fact. He wants but thirty-four more votes, and these are said to be surely forthcoming from among the supporters of Rice and Boutwell. Further than that, some Democratic votes are expected in his favor. To-day the supporters of Abbott voted to stick by their candidate until a bad break in the ranks of Hoar or Boutwell showed break in the ranks of Hoar or Boutwell showed the folly of further pursuing their present course. Their help will probably not be needed, however. The Boutwell men are greatly discouraged by the the defections from their ranks to-day, and their organization seems to have been shattered. If necessary, several ballots will be taken to-morrow to end the contest. To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—In the third joint ballot for United States Senate the whole number of votes cast was 274; necessary for a choice, 138; Hoar, 100; Boutwell, 88; Abbott, 62; Rice, 17; Bullock, 4; Seelye, 3.

Fourth ballot—Boutwell, \$4: Hoar, 104; Abbott, 62; Rice, 17; Bullock, 4; Seelye, 4.

Adjourned.
BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Evening,—The latest phase of the Senatorial contest to-night is a determination of the Boutwell men to vote for Rice to-morrow as a compromise candidate, which it is thought will narrow the fight to Hoar and Rice, with the chances in favor of the latter.

оню.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 18.—In the Senate to-day a bill was introduced to reduce the penalty day a bill was introduced to reduce the penalty on delinquent tax sales from 25 to 10 per cent.

A communication was received from the Gogernor nominating Hugh M. Lash, of Athens, to be Trustee of the Athens Lunatic Asylum.

The Committee on Benevolent Institutions was instructed to inquire whether Charles D. Wilson, of Indianapolis, recently appointed Medical Director of the Athens Lunatic Asylum by the Trustees of that institution, is eligible to the position, and whether his appointment by the Trustees of said hospital did disregard the opinion of the Attorney-leneral, and what is necessary to be done to prevent such violation of law, and the paying of money upon any requisition of said Superintendent.

A House bill to provide for compulsory education was passed.

Bills were introduced to make vaccination in public schools compulsory, all pupils to be vaccinated once in five years by physicians appointed by the School-Boards; to provide for the registration of voters.

INDIANA THE LEGISLATURE. Receive Departs to The Triburga.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—In the Senate Senator Baxter introduced a new temperance law, a copy of the Massachusetts law. It provides for a State Inspector of Liquors, who shall receive 5 per cent of the value of all liquors sold, to be paid by manufacturers. It holds the

seller liable for damages resulting from the use of liquor.

A bill was introduced to repeal the act allowing counties and townships to take stock or aid in railroad or other corporations.

In the House the Prison Committee was instructed to make thorough examination of the Northern and Southern Prisons.

The rote by which the resolution was tabled to investigate the expenses of the Supreme Court was reconsidered, an to-morrow a resolution will pass to make such investigation since the year 1804, in view to legislation which shall restrict the extravagance of that body.

In the House to-morrow a resolution will be introduced for the investigation of the statement that Attorney-General buskirk was found in a gambling house, and as ting what, if any, action is necessary to protest the honor and dignity of the State. Buskirk raw the name of Smith at the station-house, and to-day paid his fine in the city court. WISCONSIN.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 18.—The Legislat MADISON, Wis., Jan. 18.—The Legislature has fairly got to work, and did considerable business to-day. Among other resolutions adopted in the Senate was one calling on the State Treasurer to show how much money had been paid into the State Treasury by ex-Gov. Taylor. It is understood that the ex-Governor's conscience smote him, and he has given up nearly a thousand dollars as a conscience fund.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 18.—In the Lowe House to-day a majority of the Committee of Elections reported in favor of Wood, in the Lee County contested election case. If the report is adopted it will out Price, colored, the sitting

CASUALTIES.

AN AVALANCHE.

One of those fearful visitations peculiar to mountainous countries, and known in Colorado as a snow-slide, occurred at the head of Hair's Gulch, Park County, at 10 o'clock Sunday morning last, sweeping the boarding-house of the Whale mine a quarter of a mile down the gulch, Whale mine a quarter of a mile down the guich, and burying its inmates, eight persons in all, under a mountain of snow, from which the bodies cannot be rescued until the summer thaw reduces the drift. Owing to a break in the telegraph line between Morrison and Hall's Guich, information of this accident did not reach Denver until last evening, when the Hon. Ziba Suries was informed of the details through a letter from J. McDonald, the operator at Grant, dated Jan. 9. As near as could be ascertained, the boarding-house contained six men, one woman, and a child, and it is said that one of these escaped, though a letter from D. N. Cassell fails to confirm this item of good news, but says that all the inmates were buried beyond reach. James, John, and Matthew Reed, and the child of the latter, together with J. H. Ralph, are among the lost. The woman's name is not given, nor are the names of the other two men.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LaCnosen, Wis. Jan. 18.—The careless handling of a revolver in the hands of a cigar-maker named C. Grosskopf, resulted in the fatal shooting of Mr. Joseph Bergemeister, one of our prominent German citizens, this marning. The revolver had been handed the former to examine, revolver had been handed the former to examine, when by some means the weapon was discharged, the ball striking Burgemeister in the abdomen, passing entirely through the body. The shooting occurred in a saloon on Main street, in the immediate vicinity of the spot where Dr. Chamberlain was shot three weeks ago. Burgemeister is a man of considerable property, and has a wife and one child.

RUNAWAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MENDOTA, Ill., Jan. 18.—A farmer Brown Monroe, residing on the line of LaSalle and Bureau Counties, was driving into taxante and bureau counties, was driving into town here to-day when some school-boys snow-balling each other accidentally pelted the horses, which became unmanageable and started of at a fearful gait. Mr. Monroe was thrown out and received several contused wounds. The horses dashed in wild fury over a stout picket-fence, on which see of them was literally im-paled, and the other seriously injured.

THE RIVERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 18.—The heaviest ice of th season has been passing down to-day. The river is full and crowding the shores. It is considerably broken, however, and the transfer steamers are enabled to continue their trips. Quite a number of flat-boats, coal-flats, and akiffs, cut loose from the banks above, have been caught by turs and boats. Such a spectacle has never been witnessed here before. The

CAVED IN.
CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 18.—The Commercial's special says the tunnel on the Marietta, Pitts-burg & Cleveland Railroad, near New Comersburg & Cieveland Railroad, near New Comerstown, O., gave way near the mouth, shutting in five laborers, who up to 8 p. m. have not been released. It is feared they will suffocate from foul air. The streams in that section of the country are all out of bounds, and no trains have been over the Marietta, Pittaburg & Cleveland Road for two days.

A FALLING ROOF.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 18.—A frame building 40 by 80, and 40 feet high, at Flint, partially finished, fell with a terrible crash partially Binshed, felt with a terrible crash this afternoon, burying in the ruins Augustus Delonjoy, James Ezard, Edward Foote, and Isaac Hart, who were on the foof. The first two named were seriously if not fatally injured. The others were not hurt.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18.—The inquest in the case of Patrick Hyland resulted in a verdict of accidental drowning. The deceased was a veteran of the Soldiers' Home, and will be buried with williary honora.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19—1. a. m.—In the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, westerly winds, backing to southerly, and warmer, clear winds, backing to souther.
or partly cloudy weather.
LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Jan. 18.

Maximum thermometer, 38; minimum, 31.

OENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19 — Midnight.

Stations. | Bar. Thr. | Wind. | Sa've Weather. Alpena. 30.35 11 N.W. gen. Clear.
Buffalo. 30.34 39 W. fresh. Cloudy.
Cleveland 30.33 37 W. fresh. Ol Lt. rain.
Derroit. 30.37 31 Calm. Cloudy.
Dulath. 30.37 6 W. gentle. Clear.
Rrie. 30.31 34 S. gentle. Lt. snow.
Escansiv. 30.37 14 Calm. Cloudy.
Grand Haven 30.34 30 S. W. gen. Cloudy.
Milwau.ce. 30.42 21 W. gentle. Cloudy.
Port Huron 30.32 20 Calm. Foggy.
Toleso. 30.33 37 W. gentle. Ol Foggy.

THE EXPRESSMEN. BALTINORE, Jan. 18.—At this afternoon's session of the Convention of the Expressmen's Mutual Benefit Association, St. Louis was se-Mutual Benefit Association, St. Louis was se-lected as the next place of meeting and the fol-lowing officers elected for the ensuing year: President, J. Q. A. Herring, of Baltimore; Grand Secretary, Sutherland Dewitt, of Elmira, N. Y.; Executive Committee, H. W. Dwight, of Spring-field, Mass.; E. Hayden, of St. Louis; A. D. Kerner, of Baltimore; E. M. Morseman, of Omaha; W. G. Yates, of Cleveland. Adjourned sine die.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 18.—The weather is unsettled throughout the State, with the wind southwest to southeast. The rainfall thus far is small, but there are indications of more. It rained lightly in this city all day at innervals. There is heavy snow in the mountains.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LONDON, Jan. 18.—Arrived, steam Greece, from New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The Chamber of Commerce, at its annual meeting, adopted a resolution favoring the good standard. A copy is to be forwarded to the Congressional delegation for presentation to Congress.

REJECTED.

The Turkish Grand Council Renders a Prompt Decision,

And Rejects Unanimously the European Propositions.

Midhat Pasha the Leading Spirit in the Affair.

And Proudly Refers to the Easy Subjection of Servia and

He Is Alarmed at the Presence of the Russian Fleet in American Waters.

And Fears that War Materials Purchased Here May Be Captured.

Russia Said to Be Endeavoring to Seonre the Neutrality of Austria.

THE EAST.

UNANIMOUSLY REJECTED.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A dispatch from Constant thople announces that the Grand Council to-day, after an animated debate, unanimously re-jected the last proposals of the European Powers as contrary to the dignity, integrity, and independence of the Empire. HARD TIMES IN BUSSIA

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Private advices from Rus LONDON, Jan. 18.—Private advices from Russia continue to afford strong evidence of the injury done the mercantile community by the apprehensions of war. One firm of cotton-spinners, employing 12,000 hands, has lost so heavily since Russia assumed a wartike attitude that the establishment would have been closed had not the firm obtained assistance, it is said, from the Government, which was unwilling such a catastrophe should occur, which would involve so large a number of employes. RUSSIA WILL NOT MAKE WAR.

It is said that Gortschakoff has issued a cir-

cular to the Russian representatives abroad ex-pressing his belief that Turkey will reject the Conference proposals, and declaring that Rus-sia cannot undertake a warlike policy, because curope would not support her, and might form

TURKISH PAPER MONEY.

It is understood that one or two millions of Turkish pounds (paper money) will be issued. SPIRIT OF THE COUNCIL.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Another dispatch from

Constantinople says sixty Christians partici-pated in the Grand Council. After the proposals of the European Powers had been unanimously rejected, Midhat Pasha asked whether the Porte might not, nevertheless, enter upon negotia-tions with the Powers respecting the rejected points. The Council answered, "No," and declared that the Turkish counterproposals where the only subject upon which dis-cussion of the Conference could be further car-

ried on.
The French man-of-war Chateau Renaud will rive on Friday to take on board Count Chan-

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 18 .- The Grand Coun-CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 18.—The Grand Council of the Empire met to-day. The first three hours of the sitting were occupied by the reading of a statement of events which have occurred since the outbreak of the insurrection in Herzespeech, in the course of which he gave an account of the Turkish counterspeech, in the course of which he gave an account of the Turkish counterproposals and the concession which the Porte, in a spirit of conciliation, had made upon points where the Constitution would not thereby be infringed. He dwelt on the gravity of the situation, spoke of the departure of the Plenipotentiaries, the possibility of war, the horrors attending it, the injury it would do the internal affairs of the country, the impossibility of procuring

The Council replied with loud shouts, "War, rather than foreign interferences." The only dissenting voice was that of the Armenian Protestant Bishop, who surgested that the decision should be left to the discretion of the Government. He was shouted down, the Council all being of the opinion that the Government was not entitled to decide such a momentous question.

The same correspondent remarks that it is rumored that Midhat was the principal obstacle to the acceptance of the proposals, and the whole business was rehearsed beforehand to intimidate the Saltan, who

BEALLY WISHED TO TIELD. A Berlin telegram to the Times says Russia is endeavoring to secure the neutrality of Austria in the event of war. It remains to be seen,

in the event of war. It remains to be seen, however, whether these new negotiations are more than an attempt to impress Turkey with a sense of its imminent danger.

AUSTRIAN LOAN.

The Times' correspondent at Paris reports that the Austrian Government has concluded a loan of 70,000,000 florins in gold in various 4.0ndon, Vienna, and Paris banks. This loan is the balance of the 110,000,000 florins which the Reichsrath authorized the Minister of Finance to raise.

STILL ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Duily Thiggraph's

RUSSIA.

A STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION.

Correspondence London Times.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 23.—The incident which occurred here on Monday last, and which led to the arrest of a number of young persons, has been one of the great topics of conversation in St. Petersburg during the past week. All information, however, is at present confined to what happened before the eyes of the public; for the investigation is still going on, and, beyond the disorder in the street, of which I was an accidental witness, nothing which could give to the event any political importance, or the least coloring of a conspiracy, has yet transpired.

Last Monday, the 18th inst., was marked out in the Russo-Greek calendar as sacred to 8t. Nicholas, the Miracle-Worker, and consequent-

ity at many of the churches there was a large attendance of those orthodox persons bearing the name of the saint. At about noon a great number of young people of both sexes congregate in the Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan, facing the great street of the Nevsky Prospect. While divine service was being performed it was noticed that these persons, who seemed to be students, were conducting themselves in a very unbecoming way, by strolling about the church and carrying on a lively conversation with one another. By the time the service was over about 200 had assembled, and most of them then left the Cathedral and stood outside on the steps. The curiosity and snapsicion which had been awakened by their strange behavior was much increased when one of the youths began to address his fellows by saying: "We shall always esteem this day in remembrance of those sent to hard labor [Siberia]." This allusion was greeted with loud shouts of "Hurrah!'s Aftermarks, and mentioning several names, the speaker drew forth from the pocket of a little peasant-boy standing near a red handkerchief or flag, on which were the words Zemila e Volia—Land and Liberty. The production of this embiem of their creed was the signal for more shouting, in which the boy, who was evidently an innocent yielin, took part. Some officious bystanders then took hold of the boy, whereupon many of the students got frigntened and began to disperse, while others advised that they should all march down the street in a body. This was going on not only in the most fashionable time of the day, when members of the Imperial family and all the grandees of St. Petersburg were taking their midday strolls the and down the Nevsky, and many gendarmes and policemen were about. It was, therefore, but a minute or two before several of the latter came up, but they only met with insult and resistance. In the meantime messengers had been sent to the authorities. With astonishing quickness Gen. Trepoff and several high police officials, with a force of constables, arrived on the s

ITALY.

the officers and hurried off to prison.

THALY.

THE ANTONELLI SCANDAL—THE CARDINAL'S before the constitution would not thereby be infringed. He dwelt on the gravity of the situation, spoke of the departure of the Plenipotentialries, the possibility of war, the horrors attending it, the injury it would do the internal affairs of the country, the impossibility of procuring funds for swar, and the fact that Turky could not rely upon any-siliance.

Several speakers followed, the most notworthy being made by Greek and Armenian patriarchs. All speakers.

Midhat Pasha agrain pointed out the gravity of the crisis, and the distress which would result of "Death before dishonor."

Midhat Pasha agrain pointed out the gravity of the crisis, and the distress which would result of "Death before dishonor."

MODANIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—5 a. m.—The Vienna correspondent of the Standard telegraphs that a vices have been received from Bucharest that the Boumains Government has resolved to declare that it will remain noutral in the event of war bottom Constantinople to the Daily News and Turkes that the Holmains Government has resolved to declare that it will remain noutral in the event of war bottom Constantinople to the Daily News and Turkes and the strength of the present received from Bucharest that the Boumains Government has resolved to declare that it will remain noutral in the event of war bottom Russia and Turkey.

OTHER ACCOUNTS:

LONDON, Jan. 19.—5 a. m.—Special dispatches from Constantinople to the Daily News and Turkes would be concerning that a strength of the present received from Bucharest that the Boumains Government has resolved to declare that it will remain noutral in the event of war bottom Constantinople to the Daily News and Turkey to the event of war, bottom Constantinople to the Daily News and Turkey to the event of war bottom constantinople to the Daily News and Turkey to the event of war, bottom constantinople to the present received that the decision should be left to the present received that the decisi

GERMANY.

Bank STATEMENT.
Benlin, Jan 18.—The weekly stathe Imperial Bank of Germany shor crease in specie of 18,458,000 marks. FRANKPORT, Jan. 18.—Herr Holthof, the candidate of the National Liberals, was to-day elected to the Reichstag by 3,000 majority.

GREAT BRITAIN. OPERATIVES' PROPOSITIONS REJECTED.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Lancashire cotton trade has unconditionally rejected the operatives' conditions, because they would result in a general advance of wages.

SPAIN.
THE BASCE PROVINCES.
BILBAO, Jan. 18.—The Governor has forbidden the Biscayan journals from discussing the question of the Pueros under pain of suspension. It

Social Diseases to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKER, Jan. 18.—The jury in the case of Brucker and Lyser, former editors of the Socialist in this city, and the latter now connected with the editorial management of the Chicago Vorbote, charged with libel of W. W. Coleman, publisher of the Harold, acquitted Brucker and convicted Lyser. Counsel for the latter asked a stay of proceedings to move a new trial, which was granted.

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron & a remedy for nervous deblity. Imporemshed blook, and impaired digestion. Depot, alter's steed.

Golden Opportunity

GREAT ANNUAL

CLEARING SALE

West End Dry Goods House, CARSON,

Madison and Peorla-sts.

The following bargains will be of-fered at SATUHDAY'S SALE:

2,000 yds Hamburg Edgings and Imtions at 5, 6, 8, and 100 yd.
2,000 yds Hamburg Edgings and Imtions at 124, 15, and 180; good patterns 3,000 yds Hamburg Embroidernes at 26, and 300; specialty c esp.
2, and 300; specialty c esp.
2, 500 yds Fire Hamburg Embroideries almost haif price.
Ladies' hem'd Hdkfs., full size, 5c.
Ladies' all-linen Hdkfs., 6 and 30; ycheap.

Corsets and Underclothing

worth \$1.50.

Bortree's Duplex Corsets, in all stass, \$1.15, worth 1.75.

1.000 English hand-made glove-fitting Corsets at \$1.25, worth 2.

Thomson's glove-fitting Corsets, \$1.35.

400 pairs Embroidered Corsets, \$1.35.

A full line of hand-made Corsets, our own make, with side-steels, very cheap.

A large line of Fauniers, in cloth and wire, much lower than former prices.

d, 50c. Ladies' Drawars, sucked and deep hear

cheap.

200 Ladies' hand-embroidered Chemiss
Yokes, on double French Pagales, \$1.20
and \$1.50, worth \$3 and \$4 each.

ALSO, A bankrupt stock of Ladies York manufacture, at 50 and 60 cents on the dollar

CARSON, PIRIE & CO. SOUTH SIDE

ot yalue.

Union Gospel Meeting WHITTLE and STEBBINS.

AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Michigan-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings of this week, at 8 o'clock, and Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, next week. FREE TO ALL.

THE REGULAR PRIDAY EVENING Gospel Union Meeting Reconstructed Men, Will be held at FARWELL HALL.

Mr. C. W. SAWYER and others will assist.
ALL IN SYMPATHY ARE INVITED.
WM. H. MURRAY, President.

SUNDAY SERVICES
TABERNACLE. Messrs. WHITTLE and STEBBINS

Will conduct the Gospel Meetin Sunday, Jan. 21, at 4 o'clock. Mr. Stebbins will sing "ETERNITY." by special request. ALL ARE INVITED. NO TICEETS. All requests for prayer should be addressed \$ "Rev. E. R. Davis, Y. M. C. Association."

SOUTH PARK ASSESSMENT.

Notice in hereby given that the Pirth Installing for the Park Assessment, with accrued intense and payable at the office of the Commission, ast corner of Deartsorn and Handolph-sts. Addictres and cost may be avoided by prompt as Jan. 16, 1877. W. L. GREENLEAF, Coll. frontage of so real by a dopts of the sec-of the plans and specifications may be inspect the office of William Ashworth, ticzeral Ago the Company, corner Lafalie and Kenne-els. Tendors to be addressed to F. A. Balle, A Managerof the BRITISH AMERICA ASSURA Company, Toronto, Ont., not later than the Inst. The Board of Directors do not bend the solves to accept the lowest or any leader

FINANCE AND TRADE. Steady and Profitable Monotony

in Financial Circles.

No Surplus of Loanable Funds New York Exchange Weaker.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active, and Steadier.

Provisions in Fair Demand, and Firmer After the Bear Movement.

Wheat Tending Downwards, but Closes Stronge -Other Grain Firm.

FINANCIAL.

The course of financial affairs is quiet, but satisfactory on the whole to the banks. These institutions now find ample employment for their funds among their customers. Outside paper can be placed only with difficulty. The demands of the packers and the Board of Trade have become so pressing that the surplus of loanable funds has been absorbed, and some of the paper made here may have to be sent East for takers.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. On the street, rates were 8 per cent and upwards.

The currency movement was light. Clearings were \$2,700,000.

TATE BANKING EXAMINATIONS. There is no good in the bill introduced into the Illinois Legislature by Mr. Mills for the examination of the State Banks by a State official. It would create an office, the salary of which would be an additional expense to the State. It would place the State in the position of guarding the interests of the depositors, when in fact all experience shows that no useful surveillance would be exercised. It would give the politicians knowledge of private business matters that they have no right

e business matters that they have no right and would be likely to abuse. It would the people by leading them to suppose that ernment would by its vigilance ex-

ROBBING BANK MESSENGERS. ank messengers have been robbed in this last fortnight. The following letter was

an article in last Sunday's Tribury an account of a robbery, supposed ted on the corner of Clark and Ran leago, I take this means of correcting

In every case the robbery of a bank-messenger may be set down to his own carelessness or that of his employers. Some of the messengers are mere children that ought not to be trusted with any larger sum than the fractional part of a dollar. It would be cheaper to employ messengers of responsible age and at higher pay. The messengers who are robbed are generally those who have the cheerful habit of carrying their wallets in outside pockets, or, worse yet, in their hands. LIFE-INSURANCE SWINDLING.

The Deputy Superintendent of the New York surance Department has just made an examination of the affairs of the Security Life-Insurance on the affairs of the Security Life-Insurance on the textuines living companies for the otection of the public; the practice is to draw laries from the State, be on good terms with the mannies, and find out nothing disagreeable till. ee, and find out nothing disagreeable till andering is finished. The Deputy tendent now reports that the Seto which 9,548 persons or families or insurance to the amount of \$21,000,000, its books a deficit of \$2,053,824. The pany's last aworn statement showed a surplus \$515,034. Every form of cheating was re-ted to by the management. Perjury and ob-ining money under false pretenses were the ethods by which its officers built up their busiborrowed, and figures falsified to make a good showing. It was the business of the Insurance Department to discover these things before the Company became bankrupt, but there are reasons for gratitude to the Department for these tardy disciosures. They are tardy, but they show how utterly worthless are the Insurance Examiners and the system of insurance examination, and how wide the margin may be between what a life-insurance company pretends to be and what it is.

This was a secondary of the District of Columbia and interest. They cannot be considered the considered the consideration of the District of Columbia and interest. They cannot be considered the consideration of the United States. The opinion is as follows:

In estimating capital stock liable to duty a National Bank may deadled such 36.3 bonds as it may own, and be relieved from the parison of a duty on its capital stock to that extent. The bonds, although issued for the beneat of the District, were sweet only under authority bound for the payment of a great only one and the principle of the District of Columbia, which, when they were issued, had ceased to exist. They must, therefore, be considered the corporate undertaking of the District of Columbia, which, when they were issued, had ceased to exist. They must, therefore, be considered the corporate undertaking of the District of Columbia, which, when they were issued, had ceased to exist. They must, therefore, be considered the colporate undertaking of the District of Columbia, which, when they were becomed to the obligations of the United States.

SANK TAXATION.

The Committee appointed by the New York

EANK TAXATION.

The Committee appointed by the New York Chamber of Commerce to attend to the question of bank taxation had a meeting in New York Monday. A resolution was adopted that correspondence be opened with members of Congress to procure the passage of the bills presented by Representative Willis, and with members of the Legislature for the passage of State laws.

Armort was current in the Stock Exchange this

sentative within, and with members of the Legislature for the passage of State laws.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

A report was current in the Stock Exchange this afternoon that the New Jersey Central Railroad Company had \$200,000 paper outstanding which they could not meet.—**Aven Jork Herald, Jan. 16.

GOLD AND BANKING IN NEW YORE.

A year ago the lawful money reserve of the banks consisted of specie to the extent of 34. 34 per cent, but the apocks is now 51. 75 per cent of the whole. If the specie were evenly distributed among the banks, the proportion of net legal-tender reserve shows that it would leave every bank in good condition as to its currency liabilities, which form the bulk of its business, and it would be still better if the specie were all deposited in banks doing no deposite business in currency, or at any rate in banks not under the National Bank act. An inspection of the bank statement, printed at the end of this column, will show how unevenly the gold is distributed, and how some banks, relying upon their legal right to count as reserve an article which is only a special deposit, or even the mere collateral for a loan, allow their true reserve to run down to low proportions. However, although the display of borrowed or specially deposited gold may enable a bank to comply with the letter of the National Bank sct, it cannot enable gold to perform the functions of currency, so long as gold commands a premium; as was shown in a striking manner yesterday, when foreign corporations, doing business on the specie basis, were obliged to pay high rates of interest upon currency, borrowed against their gold, to meet currency doraste from western markets. This spectacle is, of coarse, often seen, but seldom attracts much attention, lines the "carrying rate" of gold is high enough to cause remark; and it is in the natural course of business for a concern whose capital is in apocie. But when it occurs with one of our National Banks it is out of place; and, therefore, when we hear of a National Bank paying aright to counts a reserve to a stricle which is a special deposit, or even the mere collateral a loan, allow their true reserve to run down to proportions. However, although the display corrowed or specially deposited gold may, enhanced the comply with the letter of the National Sank act, it cannot enable gold to permete the functions of currency, so long as gold mands a premium; as was shown in a striking mry seteraky, when foreign corporations, dobasiness on the specia basis, was obliged to be interest the striken of the special striken of th

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.
Gold was 106@106% in greenbacks.

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Gold opened at 106%, fell off to 106%, and closed at 106%. Carrying rates.

Silver at London, 58d per ounce. Here, silver nts closed active and strong.

Railroad bonds were dull, and lower in some in-stances. St. Paul Consolidated Sinking Fund fell off to 84, and Rock Island '75s to 108%. South

State securities were quiet.

The stock market opened %@% higher than at the close yesterday, but soon the general list began to decline, and by noon prices fell % for New Jersey Central and Illinois Central, and %@% for the remainder of the list, the latter Delaware, Lacka-wanns & Western and St. Paul preferred. The n declined %, and Michigan Central %. Af-day there was an advance of %@%, the latter Lake Shore. Pacific Mall was exceptionally strong, and advanced 1%, but St. Paul preferred fell off %. In the last hour the market was irregular. Cleveland & Pittsburg advanced 1, and New Jersey Central %. Illinois & central [41], and St. Paul %. The remainder of the list was unchanged. Transactions were 105, 000 shares, of which 16, 000 were Pacific Mail, 17, 000 Western Union, 21, 000 St. Pauls, 24, 000 Lake Shore, 7, 000 Michigan Central, 9,000 Lackawanna, 6,000 New Jersey Central, and 3,000 llinois Central.

Money easy; 4@6.
Prime mercantile pap

NEW ORLEANS.
Jan. 18.—Gold, 106%@107%.
on New York, % discount.
age, bankers' bills, 515.

London, Jan. 18.—Consols, money and account, 95.5-16.

United States Bonds—'65s, 105½; '67s, 109; 10-40s, 109½; new 5s, 107.

New York Central, 99; Erie, 9½; preferred, 18½.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £643,000 during the past week. The amount withdrawn on balance to-day is £51,000. The proportion of reserve to the Bank's liability is 44½ per cent.

Paris, Jan. 18.—Rentes, 106f 55c.

Specie in the Bank of France increased 26,103, 000 france during the past week.

Frankyort, Jan. 18.—United States Bonds—New 5s, 102%.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Jan. 18:

casting around for information in regard to the rewing business of this city in 1876. Nothing was more natural than that it should seek for knowledge in This Thistixia's Annual Review, and apparently it was only natural to publish as its own a verbatim copy of our remarks on the subject. We infer this much, not from a perusal of the Brenty but from reading in the Chicago Thists of year. er, but from reading in the Chicago Times of yes

terday the matter referred to, which the Time (un) duly credits to the Bresser.

The following figures are given as representing the stocks of wheat, in bu, along the Mississipp River at the points and dates named: 500 50,000 50,000 2,000 50,000 28,000 25,000 3,000 28,000 29,000 1,976,000 Jan. 1, 1878. 200,000 ,500,000

1,700,000 550 00 day indicate that there has been fifteen hours' rain, and that the crops are all right, no further fears being entertained, even though no more rain should fall in the next thirty days. This will tend to counteract the effects of a small surplus in Min-

nesota, as noted above.

The rumored junction of interest of all the grain warehouses which receive grain in this city from the Alton Road has not yet taken effect, but will undoubtedly do so within a few days. The Danville (Joseph Armonr's) and Neely's (Neely & Hambleton) will then be controlled by Vincent & Co. It is not impossible that one of them will be closed in consequence, as there are now more than nec-essary to transact the business.

The leading produce markets were moderately

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and steadier, except wheat. There was more firmness in provisions, and breadstuffs tended to an easier range of prices. The trading was chiefly speculative, the recent snow storm having made the supply of cars slow, though the roads are now cleared, with no signs of though the roads are now cleany more snow till after our law. Jobbers of dry goods have no fault to find with

the present course of the market, the demand be-ing quite as active as they have any reason to ex-pect at this stage of the season, while the stocks on hand are steadily appreciating in value. Stocks the content the courter are too beyond comparihand are steadify appreciating in value. Stocks throughout the country are low beyond comparison, and although there is as yet but little of a speculative demand prices continue to advance. Groceries were orered with fair freedom, and excepting sugars there was no softening of prices. Coffees are still receiving a large share of attention, and are held with confidence. These are in improved are held with confidence. Teas are in impro are held with confidence. Teas are in improved demand. No new features were developed in the dried-fruits, canned-goods, and fish markets. Butter and cheese are unchanged. There was a quiet oil market at former quotations, though lard-oil was easier, in sympathy with lard. Leather, bagging, coal, and wood were nominally steady.

The lumber market was quiet and unchanged.

The yard dealers were attending to some of the

orders received during the storm, but few new ones came forward, and trade on the whole was light. The wool, broom-corn, and hop mar-kets remain quiet. Seeds were in fair request and firm, under moderate offerings of choice samples. The receipts of hay were small, but the mark in rail freights. Hides were slow and easier. The demand for green fruits was somewhat improved, ry was dull and easier. Rail freights were quoted firm at the recent advance, the rates being 40c on grain and 50c on bulk meats and 80c per brl on flour to New York, and 55c for bulk meats and 45c on grain to Boston;

also at 35c on grain to Baltimore and 36c on do to Philadelphia. There was no visible chang FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS

received at Chicago Custom-House Jan. 18, 1877:
North Chicago Rolling-Milia, 4 cars spiegel iron;
George Stewart & Co., 2,060 sacks salt; George
Coupar, 499 sacks salt; M. C. McDonald & Co., 30
cases med. bitters; Fowler Bros., 730 sacks salt;
Rand, McNally & Co., 1 case paintings; Logan &
Preston, 220 sacks salt. Amount duties collected,
\$1,013.19.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active, chiefly for March deliverg, and steadier, with an upward tendency, there being little demand for spot product. Hogs were lower, and slow of sale, though the receipts of the day were not large, as packers were not disposed to operate freely, but the market for product showed signs of a reaction from the weakness of Wednesday. The decline of that day brought out more orders to buy, chiefly from parties who had shorts to be filled, and made holders less anxious to sell. The weak holders had been forced to sell the previous day by a liberal calling of margins on the part of the longs, and demands for increased securities made by the capitalists who were carrying the property. The market was thus left in a more healthy condition, and disposed to work upward, in spite of the fact that lard and meaks were quoted lower in Liverpool. Some prominent parties tried to depress it early, but it was surmised that they were buying in quietly, and then the current turned. It is reported that more country points are closing, but sholmes being the last of warrant a continuance of work. Several records a lesing due entirely to manipulatic, and not justified by lesing due entirely to manipulatic, and not justified by institied by useful designed we entirely to manipulatic, and not justified by institied by

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$2.0762.14.

BROOM-CORN—Was quiet and unchanged. Following are the quotations: Choice green hurl, 647c; medium hurl, red tipped, 45625c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5655c; red tipped with do, 4645c; green covers and inside, 5655c; red tipped do, 3564c; green covers and inside, 5655c; red tipped do, 3564c; misde brush, 35664c; medium to choice stalk braid, 4565c; inferior brush, 3635c; crocked do, 262c.

BUTTER—The butter trade was fairly active, with prices ruing about steady. Good to choice grades are BUTTER—The butter trade was fairly active, with prices railing about steady. Good to choice grades are coming in rather sparingly, and boiders find no difficulty in sustaining the quoted prices. Low and medium grades are plenty. We still quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 276-32c; medium to good, 18-25c; inferior to common, 13-21c; roll, 15-22c.

BAGGING—No change was apparent in the bagging market. Trade continues quiet, with prices family held.

sonable expectations. Prices were firm at 15@1314c in job lots.

COAL—Was quoted quiet and firm at unchanged prices. We repeat our list: Lackawanna, egg. \$7.50; do nut and range, \$8.00; Blossburg, \$7.00; cannel, \$7.00; Briar Hill, \$9.00; Baltimore & Ohio, \$5.50; Illinois, \$3.75@4.25; Gartaherrie, \$5.00; Indiana block, \$4.50@ 4.73.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were dull and weak, at \$1.10 for pork barrels and \$1.35 for lard tierces. Bucked staves, pork-barrels, \$18.00620.00; do, tierce, \$22.00620.00; do, whisky, \$28.00620.00; DRESSED HOGS—Were dull and Regise lower. The receipts were small, but some stock was held over from

ight and the market steady for the articles entimerated below:

TIN PLATE-IC, 10r14, \$8.50; do, IX, 10844, \$11.00 roofin, 1430. IC, \$8.00.

PIO TIN-LARGE, 34c; small, 25c; bis, 28c.
SOLDER, No. I, 18c; extra, 20c.
LEAD-PIE, Thic: bar, edge: lead pipe, 8c.
COPPER, BOTTOM, 34c; sheathing cooper 32c.
SHEET ZING-PAUL Ale: sheathing cooper 32c.
SHEET ZING-PAUL As deperates Result from Nos. 9 to 12, 14c; do, No. I, stained, 18c; American planished A, 12c; B, 10c; galvanized from No. 2c, 34c, with discount of 30 per cent.

WINE-Nos. I to 4, 9c; 5 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11. He; 10, 118;c; 13 and 14, 12c; 15 and 16, 18c; 17, 15c; 16, 18c; 18, 18c; 20, 20c. Discount of 30 per cent.

NAILS-Were quiet at 83.00 raics.

OL-S-Turbe was an easier feeling in lard oil, but carries, lineeds, whale, and other kinds were steadily held at previous prices. Quotation are as follows: Carbon, 110 doc. test, 300-005c; do, Illinois legal test, 150 deg. 365-265c; headilgnt, 175 deg. test, 305c; 2c.

16c. 200-205c; headilgnt, 175 deg. test, 305c; 2c.

16c. 200-205c; headilgnt, 175 deg. test, 305c; 2c.

LIVE STOCK.

4.014

off, and the weighter discovering for holding sizes for the processing of the proces

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18.—FLUUR—NO. 1, 288; No. 2, 288.

GRAIN—Whest—Winter, No. 1, 11s: No. 2, 10s 8d; spring, No. 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 10d; club, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 21s 1d.

COTR—New, 20s—Gras 8d; old 27s 3d—GRAF 8d.

PROVISIONS—PORK. 70s. Lard, 63s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18—1:30 p. m.—LARD—52s 8d.

Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18—1:30 p. m.—LARD—52s 8d.

Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18—Latest.—COTTON—Quiet; 6 13-16

67 1-18d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 7,000.

BRARDSTUPYS—California white wheat, 10s—10s 11d; do club, 11s 1d—S1s 5d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Wessern spring, 10s—S16 10d; do winter, 10s 8d—S11s. Piour—Western canal, 24g—26s. Corn—Western mixed, 27s 3d

G27s 6d; Western, new, 22s—20s 6d. Oats—American, 33s 6d. Bariey—American, 3s 6d.

PRAS—Canadian, 37s 6d.;

CLOVER SEED—75—500.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork. 70s. Prime mess beef, 20s.

Lard—American, 52s 9d. Cheese—Fine American, 35s.

BROUN—Long clear, 43s 9d; short clear, 44s 9d.

TALLOW—12s.

PETROLEUM—12s 6d; reinned, 18s.

LITSERED OIL—28s.

RESIN—Common. 64s; pale do, 14s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—35s 8d.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—PETROLEUM—14-215s; refined, 18s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—35s.

AMERICAN CITIES. NEW YORK.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

New York, Jan. 18.—Grain—No important in the price of wheat, and business light;

2.000 bris; No 5.65@5.95; com

Photisions—Quieti, a shade firmer. Mess pork. \$16.6234. Prime hard, 1036c.
Rickipts—Flour, 700 bris; wheat, 5,500 bm.
Shipmests—Flour, 1,400 bris; wheat, 5,000 bm.
Tolked.
To

By Dan Property of the state of

se; shoulders, 64,66%; hams, 184c. Bacyn sides, packed, 04,6411c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—BAY—Market dull; prime, \$21,00.

WRISKY—Dull and lower: Louisiana, \$1.08; common, \$1.0031.04; choice, \$1.0861.08.

Grocentures—Sugar in good demand; inferior, 567c.

Molasses, choice scarce; centrifugal, 25636c; common, 50635c; fair, 38c; prime, 42647c.

Bran—75680c.

Others unchanged.

BOSTON.

BOSTON., Jan. 18.—FLOUS—In good demand; firm; Western extras, \$5.003.50; Minnesota, \$7.003.8.00.

Grain—Corn scarce and firm; mixed and yellow, 7386-75c.

Oats firm; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 334356c; rejected, 49650c.

COTTON.

NEW OBLEAYS, Jan. 18.—COTTON—In fair demand; sales, 5.800 bales; good ordinary, 114621136c; low middling, 11746212c; other gaades unchanged; receipts, net. 492; gross. 2, 195; dxports to Liverpool, 7,111; to Bremen 2, 103; stock, 200, 408.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 18.—COTTON—Unchanged; middling, 1254c; net receipts, 1,000 bales; sales, 1,000; exports to Great Britain, 4,736; to France, 1,235.

MONIES, Jan. 18.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 1254c; net receipts, 1,000 bales; sales, 1,000; exports constitute, 1,347.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 18.—COTTON—Steady; fair demand; middlings 1254c; net receipts, 2,717 bales; sales, 900.

GALVESTON, Jan. 18.—COTTON—Weak; middling, 1254c; net receipts, 1,563 bales; sales, 2,169; exports constwing, 2,004. COTTON.

DRY GOODS.

New Tonz, Jan. 18.—Business continues fair with domestic cammission houses, but the jobbing trade is quiet. Cotton goods are firmly held by agents. Prints are in fair request and firm. Hartel's staple prints advanced Mc. Light weight cassimeres and worsted coatings arein moderate demand, and Kestucky Jeans are more active. PETROLEUM.

PITTORUES, Pa., Jan. 18. - PETROL EVM. Quiet; crude, \$3.7563.50 at Parker's; refined dull; 2006. Philadelphia delivery.
CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 18. - Market stendy; standard white, \$1.10; test, 27c. WHATSCTON, N. C., Jan. 18.—SPIRITS OF TURPEN-TEXT—Dull at 44c.

PRIVATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE. CINCINNATI SANITARIUM. Superior accommodations for all classes. Separate departments for epileptics and nervous invalids. For terms of admission and circular address.
W. S. CHIPLEY, M. D., Sup't, College Hill, O.

INSANITY.

EDUCATIONAL.

WORCESTERSHIRE SA LEA & PERRINS CELEBRATED

RONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE VERY VARIETY

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE LEA & PERRINS'

SIGNATURE IS ON EVERY BOTTLE Leavering

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD

HICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILBOAD

* 8:25 a. m. * 7:30 p. m. Day Express.

Visconsin, Iowa, and Minne-sota Express.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CRICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAH, ROLL Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Streend-st., and Canal and Streenth-sta. Tickes Offices 33 Clark-st., and at depots.

Be, and Carni and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices 30
Clark-st., and at depote.

Maft and Express.

Ottawa and Sireator Passengr 7.125 a. m. 7.45 p. m.
Ottawa and Sireator Passengr 7.725 a. m. 7.45 p. m.
Ottawa and Sireator Passengr 7.725 a. m. 7.45 p. m.
Ottawa and Sireator Passengr 7.725 a. m. 7.45 p. m.
Ottawa and Sireator Passengr 7.725 a. m. 7.45 p. m.

Aurora Passengr 7. m. 10:15 a. m. 4102 p. m.
Aurora Passengr 7. m. 10:15 a. m. 7.75 a. m.

Aurora Passengr (Sunday).
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp. 10:00 p. m. 7.75 a. m.
Passengr (Sunday).
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp. 10:00 p. m. 7.75 a. m.

Passengr 7. m. 10:00 p. m. 7.75 a. m.

Aurora Passengr (Sunday).
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Dubuque & Sioux City Exp. 10:00 p. m. 7.75 a. m.

Passengr (Sunday).

10:00 p. m. 7.75 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 7.75 a. m.

10:00 p. m. 7.75 a. m. 10:00 p. m.

CHICAGO & PACTIFIC RATLEDAD.

Depot corner Chicago avenue and Larrabee size.

Ticket office to Clark-street.

PITTSBURG. PI. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY Prains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mercest. Ticket-offices: sx Clark-st., Paimer House Grand Facilic. and Depos (Caposition Building).

Morning Express. 8:50 a. m. 9:30 a. m. 9:30

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

North German Lloyd. From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

CORNWALL, Stamper Saturday, Jan. 27.

SUMERSET, Westers Saturday, 7eb. 3.

Cabin passage, 707; Intermediate, \$45; Steerage 58.

Excursion tickets, \$120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, 726. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-s., Michies Central Hadiyasd.

SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES THE COUL

Mike Evans Wants the the Acceptance of

ospect of Endless Litt Walker Subdivision of

willard Wayman Was CHICAGO ago Mike Evans to

would apply to court for a man would apply to court for a man been as good as his word, rose back to the town election for claims he was elected. Town of South Chicago, but mention the active and rather took in bringing about the design had taken the usual oath of received any notice from the the amount of taxes to be town might suffer, he droppe office and ascertained that M. Cleary, P. O'Neill, D. Gogel, Joseph Sherwin, D. Gogel, J. Joseph Sherwin, D. G. Joseph Sherwin, D. C. Gondy and M. Letter. An application will to Judge Farwell for the Town Board site to-morrow.

L. F. Tate, of Oneida, Assi

began a suit in forcible against complainant to recthe shop or storehouse.

Complainant now asks that and voris may be set aside compelled to account for the may be restrained from proble entry and detainer.

BILL TO RESTRAIN FO.

The international Bank and that filed a bill against Here tee, and Mary A. Clayton, to ened sale under a trust-deed it appears that in 1871 H. trust-deed for \$85,000 on a lin Canalport, in Sec. 30, 39, 1 only shown on a lit Canalport, filed in the ut giving no figures as to the filed filed in the street of the lots nor points of the rection. Shortly after H. claimed to S. J. Walker, and vided parts of it into Walke and Walker's Second Dock At for about \$300,000, and number of the lots to dive plainants have bought some now state that they are some the trust-deed to Young. De in the payment of this tru has advertised the premises 23. The complainants all the want of proper description to be sold without endathat they are ready to make they are some but cannot do so becafind how much is share. They there an injunction to prevent the the rights of all purties intetained, and that a decree ma lishing the location and premises, and declaring the solid in the inverse order of J. Walker.

DIVORCE

Jennie E. Ives felt quite in June 1877 better the state of the control of the inverse order of J. Walker.

petition in bankruptey, on a tober following adjudged a that Dingman owned a shop and in July, 1874, borrowed

J. Walker.

Jennie E. Ives felt quite in June, 1875, she got a mes Department, James P. Ives now she thinks she has d has since his marriage given ing whisky and paying atter women. In August last he his position for drunken duty, and since then be has has a sank a whisky-barrel of h that, notwithstanding his her, he has a bank account and, as she is in a delicate that she may be allowed a divorce. divorce.
Frank Zavodski also troti day and told the sacrifices ing to America. He says the ried one Agnes Dobrorolin a reasonable pleasure.

ing to America. He says the ried one Agnes Dobrorolina reasonably pleasant way determined to come to the and then send for her inding a pleasant pia follow with the children, at ing modey for her passage, turned, and he wrote again, closed. To this letter she he need not write her any not come to him, as she way will and uncertilized cour for about she years for the more refined, and in 1873 ing her to rough the answered that she had betto him, and did not miss hi she would get along very wome inquiries, Frank has another man in the case, wonared her wavering affect she is traveling through the and the poor man wants a of desertion.

of descrition.

John P. Ahrens and Rob Testerday admitted to punited States Courts.

In the case of Powers Gryan et al., Judge Blodge Cook Assignee, under bons Judge Rogers was engaging a case where the pla Wyman, chims \$5,000 dat the bite of a dog belong: She was walking on Twent morning of July d, 1874, vdog ran out and bit her three punctures with his test has ankle. Since that

TERSHIRE SAUCE & PERRINS CELEBRATED

TERSE RE SAUCE A & PERRINS' RE is on EVERY BOTTLE.

le a Herris N DUNCAN'S SONS NEW YORK. DAD TIME TABLE. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS pted. ! Monday excepted.

Clark st. (Sherman House) and 73 Leave. | Arrive.

ells and Kinzie-sta. ENTRAL RAD.ROAD.
, and foot of Twenty-second—
rk-st., southeast corner of Rad
Hotel, and at Pairner House. Leave. | Arrive. Air Line) 5:00 a. m. 7:05 a. m. 8:30 a. m. 7:55 a. m. 8:30 a. m. 7:55 a. m. 8:30 a. m. 9:00 a. m. 10:10 a. m. 10:1 day Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. \$ Daily. & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO & DENVER SHORT LINES. Side, near Madison-st. bridge Depot, and 122 Randolph-st Leave. | Arrive.

CHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. | Arrive. 6:10 a. m. 7:00 p. m. 8:30 a. m. 7:00 p. m. 5:15 b. m. 8:00 a. m. 3:40 p. m. 11:40 a. m. 11:0:20 p. m. 46:40 a. m. dadison and Canal-sts. Tiodest-st., opposite Sherman House,

Leave. | Arrive. * 8:25 a. m. * 7:30 p. m. Minne10:00a. m. 4:00p. m.
10:00a. m. 11:00a. m + 9:30 p. m. + 7:00 a. m. CENTRAL RAILROAD. st. and foot of Twenty-secon | Leave. | Arrive.

TON & OUINCY RAILROAM
L. Indiana-av., and Stateenthstatement-sta Ticket Offices 53
2.
Leave. Arrive.

| 1.25 a. m | 1.25 p. m | 1.25

Arrive. | Depart. Arrive. Depart.

8:45 a. m. 5:25 p. m.

10:20 a. m. 4:00 p. m.

4:15 p. m. 4:00 p. m.

4:30 a. m. 5:30 a. m.

4:30 a. m. 5:30 a. m.

2:20 p. m. 4:05 p. m.

10:05 a. m. 4:00 p. m. NE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Leave. Arrive.

8:00 a. m. † 7:00 p. m.

5:15 p. m. † 7:00 a. m.

10:20 p. m. † 9:00 a. m.

Dally. †Saturday excepted. OHIO RAILEOAD

tion Building, foot of Monston Building, foot of MonSciare-st., Paimer House,
(Exposition Building).

Leave. Arrive.

*8:500 a. m. \$0:30 a. m.
\$5:50 b. m. \$8:10 p. m.

*excepted.

A PACIFIU RATIROAD.

and sherman-sta. Tieges
Sherman House.

Leave. Arrive.

Ex *10:15 a. m. *4:00 p. m. *5:00 p. m. *9:35 a. m. *10:00 p. *10:00 p. m. *10:00 p. *10:00 p. *10:00 p. *10:00 p. *10:00 p. *10:00 p. *

NE TO FRANCE. Company's Mail Steamers
vre, calling at Plymouth
passengors. The splendid
for the Continent, (Cabins
) will sail from pier No.

"I shall from pier No.

an Lloyd.

In will sail every Sate.

of Third st. Hoboken.

York to Southampton.

Arst cabin, 4100; second of currency. For freight Obl.Rickis & CO., wing Green, New York.

Camship Line.

of (England) direct.

Saturday, Jan. 27.

Saturday, Feb. 3.

litte, 845; Steerage 830.

id Steerage certificates, in Cr Clark-St., Michinas

RBANKS' ALES
ALES
ALES
ALES
ALES
ALENDE,
ONER & OC.
Lake St., Chicago,
buy only the Gennian THE COURTS.

sike Byans Wants the Courts to Order the Acceptance of His Bond. of Endless Litigation on the

Walker Subdivision of Canalport. In Willard Wayman Wants \$5,000 Con-

Suits, Bankruptoies, Confes Judgments, Divorces, Etc.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.

MEER EVANS' LAST ATTEMPT.

I week ago Mike Evans threatened that if the the state of the court for a mandamus, and he was a good as his word. Mike, of course, we hark to the town election last April, when claims he was elected Town Collector of the four of South Chicago, but he neglected to sprice the active and rather peculiar part he was the county claims and the series and the series and the series and the series and the usual oath of office, not having the laten the usual oath of office, not having the series any notice from the County Clerk of any notice from the County Clerk of nt of taxes to be collected, and

le had taken the usual oath of office, not having recired any notice from the County Clerk of the amount of taxes to be collected, and horful, of course, that the interests of the swa might suffer, he dropped into Gen. Lieb's office and ascertained that the taxes he was expected to collect smounted to \$3,557,537.25.25. Set therefore executed a bond for \$7,115,053.50, with J. O. Rutter, T. P. Tallman, W. M. Dee, P. M. Cleary, P. O'Neill, Daniel O'Hars, A. Yoge, Joseph Sherwin, D. G. Hamilton, Cornelius Tracy, J. Jonas, B. Lowenthal, W. C. Goody, and M. W. Fuller as sureties, and presented it to Robert T. Lincoln, Town Supervisor, for his approval. That official, however, declined to approve it, because the sureties were not worth the amount of the penalty of the bond. Mike then obtained some additional sureties, but he says the Supervisor, at a meeting of the South Town Beard last Saturday, declared that he would not approve any bond to be offered, because more than eight days had elapsed since the Collector was notified of the amount of the bond he was required to furnish.

Mike further states that the personal property tax is now collected, and only about per cent of the real estate tax, so that his bond, which represents \$2,000,000, is about \$80,000. Only about 75 per cent of the personal property tax is now collected, and only about per cent of the real estate tax, so that his bond, which represents \$2,000,000, is ample security for the taxes he will collect, and as large as has been hitherto required of Town Collectors. He claims also that Mr. Lincoln has in offset actually refused to approve his bond were with other securities, but denies that thereby he has legally declined to serve as to accept the Collector's books and proceed to collect the heavy taxes, caused partly by his own crooked operations. Mr. Lincoln has asked the Town Board to appoint a new Collector in place of Evans, on the ground that a vacancy crists; but Mike expessity denies such fact, or that the Supervisor has right to declare a vacan etor. An application will probably be made Judge Farwell for the mandamus, as the

to Judge Farwell for the mandamus, as the Town Board sits to-morrow.

HILL TO SET ASIDE CONVEYANCE.

I. F. Tate, of Oneida, Assignee of William M. Dingman, filed a bill yesterday in the United States District Court against George W. Melton and Raiph Voris to set aside an alleged preferential sile. Complainant states that on the Bist of July, 1876, Dingman filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, on which he was in October following adjudged bankrupt. Prior to that Dingman owned a shop and lot in Oneida, and in July, 1874, borrowed \$1,600 of Melton, giving a mortgage on these premises as security. In March, 1875, he borrowed \$1,400 more, giving a note but no other security. At the iy. In March, 1875, he borrowed \$1,400 more, giving a note but no other security. At the time of his bankruptcy he owed \$2,200 besides the \$3,000 due Melton. In the soring of 1876 Melton applied to Dingman for the amount due on the \$1,400 note or nor some security, but the latter was unable to comply with this most reasonable request. Soon after and shortly before Dingman failed, Voris, Melton's son-in-law, went into Dingman's store and told him he held in \$1,400 note, and that it had got to be settled up, and that he was going to Galesburg the next day to get a Sheriff. Instead of doing so, however, he went to see a lawver, and the next day told Dingman he had drawn up a bill of sale, which he (Dingman) must sign. The latter did so, though unwillingly, and the next day,

no evil effects have followed the bits. The case will be continued to-day.

The case of "Conch-Shell" Reynolds vs. Clem Periolat, on trial Wednesday before Judge Mo-Allister, resulted in a verdict for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover damages for assault and battery, but the proof failed to establish the charges. The usual motion for a new trial was made.

establish the charges. The usual motion for a new trial was made.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Remington Sewing-Machine Company began a suit for \$2,000 against D. M. Vail and John D. Vail.

Theodore Lyman, of Brookline, and Henry S. Russell, of Milton, Mass., filed a bill yesterday against Timothy and Cornelius H. Wright, of Chicago, Francis M. Jencka, Joseph Swift, Sarah C. Robinson, and Ann E. Webster, to foreclose a mortgage for \$40,000 on Lot 1, Block S, in the Original Town of Chicago, together with the land lying south of and adjoining said lot, and extending to the Chicago River, and bounded on the cast and west respectively by the north and south boundary lines of said Lot 1, produced in their present course to the Chicago River, together with all the wharfing rights and privileges to said land belonging or appertaining, the same being bounded on the north by the south line of North Wells street, and on the west by a line drawn parallel with the said west line of North Wells street, and distant eighty-one feet therefrom, having a frontage on North Wells street and distant eighty-one feet therefrom, having a frontage on North Wells street and distant eighty-one feet therefrom, having a frontage on North Wells street and distant eighty-one feet therefrom, having a frontage on North Wells street and distant eighty-one feet therefrom, having a frontage on North Wells street and distant eighty-one feet therefrom, having a frontage on North Wells street and distant eighty-one feet therefrom, having a frontage on North Wells street and distant eighty-one feet therefrom, having a frontage on North Wells street and distant eighty-one feet therefrom, having a frontage on North Wells street and distant eighty-one feet therefrom, having a frontage on North Wells street and distant eighty-one feet therefrom, having a frontage on North Wells street and distant eighty-one feet therefrom, having a frontage on North Wells street and distant eighty-one feet therefrom, having a frontage on North Wells street and distant ei

Feb. 19. Edward 5. Todd was appointed Provisional Assignee.
Frank H. Dunshee was appointed Provisional-Assignee of William L. Quigley, a grocer of Rockford, and directed to keep the bankrupt's store open and sell in the ordinary course of business.

In the matter of Walter Clarke, the West Madison street druggist, the Assignee was directed to keep open store and sell in the usual course of business.

A similar order in the case of P. M. Almini & Co.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of Estell & Jenkins, and of Frederick S. Bernstein.

stein.

The Assignee meeting of Hofman Bros. was adjourned until Feb. 20.

A meeting for the selection of an Assignee A meeting for the selection of an Assignee of Oscar II. Secrist will be held at 10 a.m. to-

of Oscar it. Secrise will be selled at the deday.

First dividend meetings will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the case of Pierce & Willis and of Simmonds & Stodard.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

George Armour, for the use of A. B. Meeker, began a suit yesterday to recover \$1,200 from the City of Chicago.

Samuel F. Sawyer sued Julian Strawn for \$1,200.

\$1,200. Louis Kastens sued Charles A. Leavins for \$1,000. C. W. Tremain filed a distress warrant against

C. W. Iremain field a distress warrant against
Daniel Sullivan and George Stone to recover
\$2,000 back rent for the premises Nos. 24 and
26 North Jefferson street.

Thomas Lyman and L. D. Webster, executors
of the will of Walter Wright, deceased, began a
suit for \$1,500 against S. P. Richards and James
F. Dane.

suit for \$1,500 against S. F. Richards and James F. Dane.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Samuel D. Weakley filed a petition yesterday against the Villagre of Hyde Park and A. D. Waldron, its Treasurer, to compel them to pay him the sum of \$7,000, awarded to him as damages for certain property taken in opening Bowen avenue.

Edward Jacobs commenced an action in trespass against Mark A. Hill, laying damages at \$10,000.

Charles B. Waite filled a bill against George W. and James L. Estes, J. L. Robinson, B. F. Fridley, A. A. Patton, D. A. J. Jones, Anselm Newall, Frederick Wogdhull, and the Union Foundry Works, asking for a lien on the south 54 feet of Lot 12, Block 130, in School Section Addition to Chicago, to the amount of about \$3,000, for advances made to James L. Estes. Complainant states that he agreed to aid Estes to erect a building on the above property, but was compelled by Estes' failure to perform his contract to advance various sums and incur large responsibility. He asks that he may have a lien for his advances, subject only to the first mortgage on the property for \$8,000, and that the defendants may be prevented from interfering with his possession of the buildings erected on the property, to which he is entitled by agreement with Estes.

COUNTY COURT.

SNOW-BOUND.

The Trials and Tribulations of Daly's Theatre Troupe.

Journey of 110 Hours from New York to Chicago.

Tolerating Life on Apple-Pie, Milkless

Tea, and Similar Dainties. Struggling with Colessal Drifts---A Happy Release at Last.

They arrived in Chicago yesterday morning about 9:30 o'clock, via the Michigan Central Railroad, just 110½ hours from New York. The members of the Fifth Avenue Theatre company looked as though they might have had a hard time of it. They made their way to the Tre-

"We can easily give that, and

HERE ARE THE FACTS:

We left the Chambers Street (New York) Depot
of the Erie Railway at 7 o'clock Saturday evening last. We had a contract that we should be
landed in Chicago by Monday morning in order
that we should be able to perform in the evening at Haverly's Theatre, where we were to fill
a two-weeks' engagement.

"Everything went on swimmingly till we got
to Hornelisville, N. Y., where we arrived Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. I will here state that
our train was a large one, and we had about 300
passengers on board, all told. The Fifth Avenue Theatre company had a Pullman car to
themselves, nearly. We had quite a lot of emigrants with us going West. It had snowed during Saturday night, and the drifts were deep
everywhere, as we saw when we came through.

"On either side of the railroad tracks the
snow rose in banks of from twelve to fifteen
feet. At Hernellsville our special show commenced. We were told that no trains had
been through to Buffalo from this place since
the day before. Around us, everywhere, lay
snow. It covered fences and hid nature from
view. Even the trees and telegraph-wires were
laden down with ft.

"Delightful prospect, we thought; but we
had to put up with it, and we lay at Hornellsville for thirty-six hours, until Monday evening.
We lived at a restaurant that was near by. It
had a satin-edged bill of fare, and included excellent sole-leather, surnamed steaks, flannelwaffles, and queer tea and coffee. The meals
had the variation of being all cooked in the
same skillet, and varied as to orders only in the
detail of serving.

"Well, about noon Monday the Railroad Company
Attention of the company has a state of the contract the contract the sum-

selves in Detroit. Here we replenished empty stomachs, and again let our waist-belts out to their ordinary capacity. Fasts are stubborn things, and we had to lie here until 7 o'clock Wednesday evening, when we started as 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning, just 110% hours from New York, completely tired out, and disgusted with our experience. The total uncertainty of our departure from the several places along the route prevented me telegraphing to a certainty to Manager Chapman as to when we should arrive in Chicago. But, here we are, and we hope to fill up, as best we can, what we have lost. We now know what 'Pique' in reality means, and can give our snow experience as an episode in real life."

DR. SCHLIEMANN'S DISCOVERIES.

Further Details of the Treasures Found—A
Body of the Heroic Age Unearthed.
Dr. Schliemann, writing from Mycenæ to the
London Times under date Dec. 2, says:

They arrived in Chicaco pasteoidy merina about 200 of code, via the Mohleam Contral amounts of the PRIM Avenue Theories company and done antifactor indicates the part of the Company and done antifactor indicates the part of the members. There are in the part of the members of the members. There are in the part of the members of the members of the members. There are in the part of the members of th

had to put up with it, and we lay at Hornelisville for thirty-six hours, until Monday evening.
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had a satin-edged bill of fare, and included excellent sole-leather, surnamed steaks, flannelwaffles, and queer tea and coffee. The meals
had the variation of being all cooked in the
same skillet, and varied as to orders only in the
detail of serving.

"Well, about noon Monday the Railroad Company

ATTEMPTED TO OPEN A PASSAGE
for us so that we might get through. Tweptyfour miles west of us there was a snow-drift
covering the track estimated at from thirty
to forty feet in height. They started four
engines, headed by a snow-plow, for the scene
to dislodge the enemy if possible. We had also
started on our way, and had gotten as far as
Castile, twenty miles west of Hornelisville,
Four miles further on the four engines had
been of wood, much debris of which rebeen of wood, much debris of which recellent scleration and included excellent scleration included exthe as a single bedown in the body found:

The now nearly mummified body was decorated
with a four-foot long one threequarters inch broadsorber, was not in its place, for it now lay across
the loins of the corpee, and extended in a straight
line far to the right of it; in its midst is suspended,
and firmly attached, a small bronze sword, on
which is soidered a beautiful polished, perforated
object of rock-crystal in form of a jury with two
object of rock-crystal in form of a jury with two
object of rock-crystal in form of a jury with two
object of rock-crystal in form of a jury in the
detail of se morning the manufacture. It is become because the second of the control of the co

CURLING.

Closing Games in the International Tournament. The District Medal Captured by the Detroit Club.

Toronto Wins the Gordon Medal After a Close Contest.

The North and South Game Won by the Latter---Score, 99 to 78.

The curiers continued their sport at Lincoln Park yesterday, and decided both the crents which called them from far apart to meet on the neutral ice. The surface was rather better than on the previous day in some respects, but not by any means satisfactory or fit for exhibiting the beauties of the game. The attendance was larger than on Wednesday, but by no means so select, there being too large a proportion of the unwashed loafer who had no other place to go.

Robert Dunc kip..... 19 L. T. Martin Majority, RINK NO. 3. South.

North.

George T. Oag.
George Irons,
A. F. Gibson,
J. S. Roe,
David Hogg, skip....18 George Wilson, skip...21

Majority, 5.

RINK NO. 5.

South.

Duncan Malcom,
Plichle.

THE RAILROADS.

STILL APART. STILL APART.

The reilroads leading East from this city are still at variance regarding the freight rates between here and seaboard points. While the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Baltimore & Ohio, and Michigan Central continue to charge the advance rates adopted a few days ago, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern adheres to the old tariff, refusing to make an advance at this time. It is claimed that the latter road will advance its rates as soon as the accumulation of freights it has on hand for shipment has been worked off. This, however, seems hardly probable, as the road could stop further shipments much better by agreeing to an advance now than by continuing to take freights at the old rates.

It is more probable that before long the three

than by continuing to take freights at the old rates.

It is more probable that before long the three roads which have made an advance will come down again to the figures now charged by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. The shipments have fallen off greatly since the advance has been made, and the roads will not be slow in seeing that they will make more by charging equitable and fair rates than by charging those which are considered unfair and too high by the shippers.

ITEMS.

Efforts are being made in certain quarters to prejudice travelers against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Raffroad, because it met such a serious disaster at Ashtabula bridge. Now this is all wrong. The occurrence of that disaster is no reason why it should have a similar accident, nor evidence that it is more liable to disasters than other roads. It is a common saying that after the horse has been stolen from the stable the door is kept locked. The Michigan Southern, after the severe lesson it has had, will now be doubly careful not to incur a similar calamity. The road is undoubtedly, at the present time, as safe as any other one, and no more liable to meet with accidents than any of its rivals.

Mr. John S. Shackleford, General Baggage Agent of the Pan-Handle Railroad, died yesterday at Columbus, O., after a lingering illness. Mr. Henry Starring, General Baggage Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and of the Pennaylvania Company, will probably be appointed to the vacant position.

A meeting of the General Freight Agents of the Illinois roads was to have been held yesterday at the office of the Illinois Central, but as there was no quorum an adjournment was had until Tuesday. The meeting is for the purpose of rearranging freight classifications.

The connections of the New York Central received information yesterday that this road was clear of snow, and that both passenger and freight trains were running with their usual regularity.

DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE. The Question of Free-Trade vs. Protection Discussed All Day at Ottawa. Special Dispatch to The Tribuse. OTTAWA, Jan. 18.—The Dominion Board of

OTTAWA, Jan. 18.—The Dominion Board of Trade met again to-day, and were occupied most of the day discussing the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in view of the depressed state of all the important interests of the country, arising to a large extent from differential duties and drawbacks in force in the United States, this Board favorathe adoption by Canada of a national policy calculated to maintain and develop the trade and domestic manufactures of the country, and especially such a readjustment of the tariff as may be necessary to relieve trade, manufacturing interests, and agricultural/interests, from the difficulties under which they labor in consequence of the differential duties and drawbacks referred to.

**Mai. Walker ridicaled the so-called "national"

ties ander which they incor in consequence of the differential duties and drawbacks referred to.

Maj. Walker ridiculed the so-called "national policy"; said it would impose 20 cents per barriel on American flour, and mentioned other articles of consumption and use which would be enormously taxed by pursaing such a policy. A number of members addressed the Board, some advocating protection, whilst others declared for free trade. The resolution was put to vote and lost—21 to 20. The principle of a "national policy" was, therefore, condemned. Considerable discussion ensued, and several amendments favorable to protection were put and lost. The following resolution was then put and carried by 24 to 14:

Resolved, That in any case of revision of tariff the principle of protection should be embodied, especially in case of such articles as the unfair and unequal American competition has pressed most heavily upon.

The Board adjourned.

REMEMBERED. LaCrosse, Wis., Jan. 18.—The following ter was received from New York to-day by

lady of this city:

NEW YORK, Jsn. 12.—The inclosed check for \$500 is a personal contribution from Mr. James Gordon Bennett for the benefit of the children of the late Macus H. Kellogg. Please acknowledge receipt and oblige.

(Signed)

Cashier New York Heraid.

683-716 West Eighth-st., Cincinnati, 0.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

HERSHEY MUSIC HALL

TWO

Miss Anna Drasdil, the Distinguish Contrains, of New York.

Mr. William H. Sherwood.

Mr. Alfred Wilkir,

Mr. H. Clarence Eddy,

Mr. Garl Wolfsohn,

Mr. William Lewis, and

Mr. M. Eichher

Admission Chelpides reserved assit. 3. Sale

TUESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS.

Jan. 23 and 25, 1877.

Admission (including reserved sest). \$1. Sale of cents begins Friday morning, Jan. 18, at Lyon & Healy Music Store, 162 State-st.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. Commencing Monday, Jan. 22, THE EMPEROR OF PRESTIDIGITATEURS LE COMMANDEUR

CAZENEUVE

that inscrutable mystery.

THE DOUBLE INDIAN MAIL Every evening at 8 o'clook and Wednesda y Matiness. Prices—81, 75c, and 50c. Matiness especially arranged for the am dies and children. Prices to all parts of the NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY. Every Evening and Wedner day and instrudy Matiness.

SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS Prom their Arch-si, Opera House, Philadelphia.
The Largest and Most Complete Minstral Organization
in Alberica.

PRICES—61, 78c, 50c, and 28c. Matthee Prices—78c,
50c, and 28c.
Next Week—LE, COMMANDEUR CAZENEUVE the
EMPEROR OF PRESTIDIGITATEUES.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. VILL B. CHAPMAN ARRIVED AT LAST!

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE CO. WIR PUBLITIVELY appear to-night, and the bal PIQUE.

Next Week-LIFE. ADELPHI THEATRE. BOLLIN HOWARD'S COMBINATION. BOLLIN HOWARD'S COMBINATION.

M'ile. Casteleoni and Her Troupe.

YEAST LYNNE.

A Great Bill for Saturday.

OLIVER TWIST.

OLIVER TWIST.

Togober with YEAST LYNE and all the

Rext Lading Might—Sanday.

Heat Lading Might—Sanday.

Honday—Entire Change of Programme.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Last night but one of the popular tragic actor,
Mr. JOHN McCULTAOUGH,
This Friday evening, Jan. 19, Bulwer's even
popular play of CHELIEU ME JOHN MCO aturday Matthee VIRGINIUS aturday Night—THE GLADIATOR fonday Next—The successful actronal MEROY.

UNION PARK CONG. CHURCH. Monday and Thursday evenings, Jan. 22 and 25, we Free Lectures by Frot. O. S. Fowler on Life-icalth and Life-Culture, commencing at 8 and losing with public examinations. Consultations ally from 8 a. m. till 10 p. m., at the Palmer lones until Feb. 10 only.

WEST SIDE SKATING PARK. MASQUERADE

Saturday Evening, Jan. 20. WOOD'S MUSEUM. R. POPE COOKE in INSHAVOGUE

Monday, Jan. 22. Deacon's Lillipution Comic Opera-COLISEUM Forty First-Class Artists

In a Programme of Bare Merit.

Every Evening at 8, and Sunday, Tuesday, and Fr.
day Afternoon at 2:30,

the late Magnets H. Reillogs. Flease acknowledge precipt and policy. (https://doi.org/10.1001/

Three (3) mail cars, numbered 1, 3, and 4.

Bight (6) caboose cars, numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 5, 9,

One hundred and sixty-one (197) box cars, being those
hearing numbers between 504 to 615, both inclusive,
and 1, 001 to 1, 115, both inclusive.

Eighty-five (85) box cars (Adams), being those bearing numbers between 1, 126 to 1, 220, both inclusive.

Three hundred and eighteen (315) coal cars, being
those bearing numbers between 1 to 100, both inclusive,
and 145 to 375, both inclusive.

One hundred and eighteen (115) block coal-cars, being
those bearing numbers between 01 to 0115, both inthe property of the coal-cars, being those bearing numbers between 501 to 554, both inclusive.

6. All of the franchises of the said Chicago, Danville
6 vincennes Hallroad Company within the State of
Hilmois, and all of the property sad premises within
said state other than that in this schedule specifically
described in which the said Sairoad Company has any
interest, held by 15 for use in the maintenance and
operation of the said flue of railroad.

Taxas, Svc.—The said axis with he at the hour of 10

Cicolar a.m. of the seventh (715) day of February, A.

Company Building, on Latalite et., in Chicago, Illinois,
One quarter of the boil is to be paid in cash in
three months, and the remainder to be paid in cash
within six months from the day of also. On the contransition of the said, and the fremainder to be paid in cash
within six months from the day of also. On the contransition of the said, and the full payment of the pay-

WINTER RESORT.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by anassee, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE g), was at 8 a. m., 84; 10 a. m., 87; 13 , 37; 8 p. m., 35; 8 p. m., 33. Barometer at 8 m., 30.39; 8 p. m., 30.41.

It was stated in Wednesday's paper that some rticles found in the possession of M. Eiseners, 106 Clark street, were supposed by the olice to have been stolen. It now appears not they are the property of Mr. Eisenberg. De Witt C. McLean, a constable, indicted some time ago for omission of duty and failing to turn over money, succeeded yesterday in having the indictments quashed on some technicality. He is again at large ready for the first job that

At a recent meeting of the Directors of the Union Stock-Yards Company, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. M. Walker, President: John B. Sherman, Superintendent: George T. Williams, Secretary and

Coroner Decasch vesterday held inquests up-n.J. A. Chimick at No. 34 Gardner street, and cturned a versit of death from epilepsy, and pon Napoleon Trundell, who was accidentally an down on the Northwestern track near Og-

which down on the Northwestern track near og-seby avenue.

The Coroner will to-day hold an inquest upon lrs. Mary Lacy, who died yesterday morning at the County Hospital from the effects of poison diministered by her own hand. She was to have even tried this morning at the County Court pon a charge of insanity.

The Hon. John Young, of Montreal, Can., was the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday. Mr. ang is on his way to Australia via San Fran-to, and goes as Canadian Commissioner to Industrial Exhibition to be held at Sydney, w South Wales, on the 10th of April.

ex south Waies, on the loth of April.

Gen. John T. Averill, wife, and daughter, of
Paul, Minn., were guests at the Grand
cific Hotel yesterday. The General is a member
the National Republican Central Committee.
escs no danger of any impending conflict
ead, and believes that Hayes will be peacefully
ungurated. Gen. Averill goes to Washington
meet his daughter, Mrs. Stowell, and will
en go to Florida, where his family will spend
e winter.

the winter.

The complimentary benefit to Yank Adams, the billiard player, at Brunswick's Hall last evening was pretty well attended, and certainly very interesting. It was begun by Abe Bassford, who showed some very pretty finger play. After this came a cushion-carom game of 100 points between Frank Parker and Albert Hoallt was won by the former by a score of 100 to 65. Lon Morris, of Boston, and Peter Snyder then played 50 points of French, which was won by the former: and the entertainment closed with Adams' wonderful finger-shots, which far surpass those of any other player ever

is city.

Is one who are fond of ferreting out mysteare respectfully informed that, about 4
ck yesterday afternoon, a well-dressed
an perhaps 30 years of age, walked up to
up on the corner of the street near the
is and threw a handful of snuff in his eyes,
e same time saying, "You are my husis you hnow you are." His reply
more forcible than proper for print,
eupon she gave him another handful in the
way. The woman was not arrested, and
han utterly refused to say why he was so
do. Let every young man who has extra
yes this morning be cross-examined, and,
her the right man is found or not, there
he some scandal about it.

will be some scandal about it.

About fifty ladies and gentlemen of the Swedenborgian or New Church faith met at the Swedenborgian or New Church faith met at the sherman House last night to discuss the practical plant of the second of the swedenborg without going to the comparative outskirts of the town, where, unluckily, goet of the swedenborgian churches are located. Mr. James Kingon presided over the meeting, and Mr. J. F. Curtis was Secretary. Much time was not reached, the meeting being simply an initiatory step. When semething definite shall be declared upon it will be made known.

The Benedict Club gave a very pleasant masquerade party last night in the hall of the Lakestie Lodge, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-first extreet. There were about fifty couples present, and an unusual variety and brauty of costumes was noticed. There were Indians,—Mr. and Mrs. Sitting Buil, — jesters, fools, Spanish ladies, typsies, the Union, Queen Elizabeth, mans, took Rey, the Press, Mephistopheles, and ashers foo numerous to mention. The usual humorons and pleasant incidents—young men playing the gellant to women old enough to be their grandmuchers, Mephistopheles dancing with a nun, etc.—were enjoyed by the knowing with a nun, etc.—were enjoyed by the knowing the cause of much merriment. The music furnished by Wedgewood, and dancing was iged in to a late hour. The party was a ded su cess, and those in attendance have h for which to thank the Committee of Ar-

TEMPERANCE.

The Committee appointed at the Convention of Irish Roman Catholic Temperance Societies Sunday to draw up a plan for the organization of an insurance bureau held a meeting at Maskell Hall last night. Mr. A. M. Hansbrough uresided, and Mr. J. B. Crowley acted as Secre-

iresided, and Mr. J. B. Crowley acted as Secretary.

Ar: Hugh Maguire, who had given the subject considerable attention, explained that, at present, each Society attended to the relief of the families of deceased members. This plan, however, did not work as effectively as was desired. Only \$50, in most instances, was raised on the death of a member, which was not sufficient to benefit the family to any extent. It was thought that if the whole of the Irish societies joined in this movement a great many additional benefits would accrue to the families of deceased members. There were eighteen societies, with an aggregate membership of \$2,000, and it was proposed to assess them \$1 each to form the necluus of a burial and insurance fund. Instead of \$50, the family of the deceased members would receive \$500, the fund being kept up by a general assessment of 50 cents per member as often as death came. It was estimated that a surplus fund would remain after paying all demands; this money could be employed in running a Washingtonian Home or any other humanitarian institution.

Mr. Crowley submitted some figures to prove that the scheme would work advantageously.

Mr. Ivory expressed himself in favor of a diocean union, sanctioned by the Bishop and governed by the clergy. Such an organization would better attend to the wants of the widows and orphans than a union of the temperance societies.

cieties.

After a general discussion of the subject the following sub-committee was appointed to draft a plan of organization for submission to the next meeting: C. M. Lynch, H. Maguire, M. Lacy, M. Horne, and J. B. Crowley.

The meeting then adjourned to Thursday evening next.

The meeting then adjourned to Thursday evening next.

ROCKFORD SEMINARY.

Fifty-one ladics, graduates of the Rockford Seminary, sat down to a banquet at the Palmer House last evening, and drank the following toasts in tea and Roman punch:

"Voices from the Mother Home;" responded to by Miss Dorr.

"Our Alumni Association: what it is, and what it has done for the Seminary;" responded to by Mrs. W. A. Talcott.

"The Seminary Girl Abroad;" responded to by Mrs. Perry, of Rockford.

"Man," responded to by Mrs. H. B. Hobart.
Gentiemen were admitted after 8 o'clock.
The fellowing were re-elected officers: President, Mrs. Foster Rathbone; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. H. B. Hobart, Mrs. W. Smith; Secretary, Mrs. H. B. Hobart, Mrs. W. Smith; Secretary, Mrs. H. B. Tatt; Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Woolley. Miss Hubbell acted as Secretary during the evening.

M'CLEVY'S BILLS.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY.

The reader will find in the proceedings of the County Board, published in another column, some startling statements made by Commissioner Bradley relative to supplies furnished the County Hospital by McClevy, alias Periolat. Deficus to learn something further about the matter, a reporter called on Commissioner Bradley last evening at his store on West Harri-

tratter, a reporter called on Commissioner li-adley last evening at his store on West Harrison etreet. Mr. Bradley is a grocer, and thoroughly acquainted with the business, in which he has been engaged eight years. He said that he had for some time had an eye on the groceries furnished the County Hospital, and he determined to watch them narrowly.

"I went into the Committee-room the other day, and, looking over the contents of the box, found McClery's bill. I examined it closely, and made up my mind to investigate it thoroughly. I made a memorandum of some of the items, and then went up to the Hospital. McLaughlin was not there, but I saw the matron or house-keeper, and saked her about them. Now, McClery has charged for five boxes of Castile soap, containing 210 pounds, at 124 cents per pound, making \$20.25, when he had delivered unity one box containing forty-two pounds,

worth \$5.35. Then he had charged \$2.10 for a barrel of beans never delivered at all. He claims to have delivered four barrels of cranberries, at \$11 per barrel, a total of \$44, when he only delivered one barrel. He has billed a keg of sal sods at three cents per pound, claiming that it contained 125 pounds, which would be a fearful strain on the keg, as it can only hold 112 pounds. His roasted coffee he has charged 33 cents per pound for, and I have submitted samples to coffee men, and they appraise it at 23 cents per pound. Now, I look upon these things as a fraud on the taxpayers, and I denounced them this afternoon. More than that, I am going to stick to the thing and try to break up, if I can, this wholesaie defrauding of the people. I was careful to prepare myself to-day, and I did not let the Committee know what I was doing. I have gotten all my proofs of my charges, and I am going to see the matter through to the end."

Commissioner Bradley is evidently in earnest. Ever since his election he has watched the Board closely for some outcroppings of the ring spirit, and now that his chance has come to mount Clem Periolat, the boss of all jobs, he is going to carry his attack through, and try to break up the system of stealing that has impoverished the County Treasury.

After leaving Commissioner Bradley the reworth \$5.25. Then he had charged \$2.10 for a barrel of beans never delivered at all.

break up the system of stealing that has impoverished the County Treasury.

M'LAUGHLIN.

After leaving Commissioner Bradley the reporter met Warden McLaughlin, of the Hospital, on the cars. The Warden said he had heard nothing of the charges made by Mr. Bradley, and when they were explained to him he denounced them as lies.

"If Bradley says such things he lies. He is talking of something he don't understand."

"He says he went up to the Hospital and found out there that the bill was a fraud."

"Who did he see there?" asked the Warden.

"The matron or housekeeper. You were away, and whoever he saw told him just what had been received, and it did not at all agree with the bill."

"She didn't know what she was talking about," said the Warden.

"Have all the goods been delivered?"

"Of course they have."

"Do you know that to be a fact?"

"Of course I do. They were received the first of the month, and they are half gone now."

"You are sure that every item on this particular bill has been received at the Hospital?"

"Of course I am."

"Then why should the housekeeper tell one of the County Commissioners that the stuff had not been delivered?"

"She didn't know what she was talking about."

"But she knew enough on the subject to know

"Bhe didn't know what she was taking about."

"But she knew enough on the subject to know that some of the stuff had come."

"The clerk in the office always checks off the goods as they are received. Sometimes we borrow from a month, when we get short, and that is charged to the next month. Now, last month we horrowed soan."

is charged to the next month. Now, last month we borrowed soap."
"Did you borrow four boxes!"
"Not so much as that."
The Warden then relapsed into the simple relief of abusing Commissioner Bradley.

A reporter visited the Hospital to get from Warden McLaughlin his explanation of the charges made by Commissioner Bradley. He was not in, but the bookkeeper of the institution explained the manner in which groceries were received. McClevy always sent a duplicate bill, he said, with the goods, and he received and weighed most of them and checked them off. The Warden always certified to the correctness of all bills to the Board.

off. The warden atways certified to the correct-ness of all bills to the Board.

"Have you received any cranberries recent-ly?" inquired the reporter.

"Yes, to-day,"" he replied, as he took a list of goods received a few hours previous from How many barrels?"

"Only one."
"And this is all that you have received since

"And this is all that you have received since the first of the year?"

"Yes, sir."

"At what hour did you receive the cranber-ries?"

"About 6 o'clock, or maybe it was half an "About 6 o'clock, or maybe it was half an hour earlier."

The list of goods received comprised the following articles: Two boxes Castile soap, one barrel of beans said to contain four bushels, two boxes of raisins, three cases of canned peaches, one barrel of cranberries, one keg of barley said to weigh 138 pounds, and one keg of sal-soda said to weigh 112 pounds.

The bookkeeper next exhibited a bill of date of Jan. 8, a duplicate of the one Mr. Bradley had referred to, amounting to nearly \$900. He said

referred to, amounting to nearly \$900. He said about half of the goods had been received, of which the list previously shown was a part. The Warden had received a part and he had received the remainder. He had noidea that the bill had been certified to as being correct to the County Board.

been certified to as being correct to the County Board.

The suspicious item of one barrel of beans containing four bushels was on the bill. and, it having been delivered during the afternoon, the reporter asked to see the barrel. He was conducted through sundry passage-ways to the foot of the stairs leading to the Warden's room and requested to await the coming of the house-keeper. She appeared in a moment, and conducted him to the store-room where the goods were piled. An ordinary barrel, about an inch shorter than the common flour-barrel, was pointed out to him as the one containing the four bushels of beans. The reporter took hold of it, shook it, and found that it was not packed, at least, and returned to inchire how it was possible to get four bushels of the possible to get four bushels into anche a vessel. The housekeeper replied. it was possible to get four bushels into such a vessel. The housekeeper replied innocently that she did not know, and no one will doubt that she told the truth, for barrels of that dimension are ordinarily filled with two and a half bushels.

"Where are your cranberries?" asked the re-

orter.
"There," she said, pointing out a similar bar-"Is that all you have received here since Jan.

"No, sir; but that is all received to-day."
"When did you receive any more?"
"Meek or so ago we received a barrel."
The reporter then strolled back to the Warden's office, and took another look at the bills. He found, taking the records of the office as proof, and the word of the bookkeeper as well, that there was still a shortage in furnishing the goods referred to by Mr. Bradley of two boxes of Castile soap and two barrels of cranberries, to say nothing of the beans.

N'CLEVY.

say nothing of the beans.

N'CLEYY.

During the evening Mr. McClevy came to THE TRIBUNE office and volunteered an explanation. He stated that Warden McLaughlin had gone to the store and ordered a quantity of goods which were sent up, and subsequently had come and ordered another batch. Mr. McClevy had stated that it was not practicable for him to send them up at the moment, and asked him if he could not take them up himself. The articles were put on one side him if he could not take them up himself. The articles were put on one side and had been left in the store until yesterday morning, when, Mr. McClevy stated, they had been sent out to the Hospital. Insamuch as the goods were not delivered at the Hospital until about 5:30, or about three hours after the explosion in the Board, Mr. McClevy is undoubtedly mistaken as to the date of the delivery. It is an unfortunate mistake, too, for had the supplies been sent out in the morning it would have relieved his firm of a good deal of the suspicion which now attaches to it.

A BOGUS JURY.

A LAWLESS BAILIFF.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The attorneys and other CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The attorneys and others present vesterday morning at the opening of the branch of the Superior Court of this county, presided over by his Honor, Judge Gary, made frequent jocular remarks among themselves at the expense of his Honor, because he was so energetically engaged in doing the balliff's and Clerk's work of calling off the names of the new jury impaneled for the second half of this term of court. One scentleman remarked that this was too expensive to have a \$7,000 Judge do the duty of a common balliff.

It seems, however, there was a big rat under the meal, for it was soon learned that the jury were not balf of them regularly impaneled. The Judge was surprised when they were called upon to present excuses, if they had any, why they should not serve on the jury, to see but one man of the sixty ask to be excused, and upon inquiry the fact was developed that only twenty-eight of them had been drawn from the County Clerk's office, as provided by law, and the rest were common hummers and others who had probably asked the balliff to put them on, and he did so. This is bandier for the balliff than to run all over town for the regular panel, and as he works by the year, of course he works as little as possible. This was done in the face of the fact that printed notices are posted all over the Court-House warning men that they cannot be put on the jury, and that it is a contempt of court for any person to seek the position of a juryman,—which notices are in large type and signed by Charles Kern, Sheriff.

The Judge gave notice to all of these irregular jurymen that they would not be allowed to serve, and were invited to go home. We now understand why the Judge was spending his strength calling over the his.

Now, will Charles Kern, Sheriff, decharge that corrupt officer who imposed a fraudulent jury upon the Court? We shall see. resent vesterday morning at the opening of

WHAT KERN SAYS.

A TRIBUNE reporter saw Sheriff Kern yesterday afternoon, showed him the above letter, and asked him what he had to say in regard to it. Mr. Kern replied that his attention had been called to the matter, and that he had sent for

Capt. Connett, one of the balliffs, who informed him that the bailiff who was charged with this questionable conduct was Joseph Sandy. Mr. Kern saw Sandy, whose excuse was, in effect, that the regular paner and been exhausted, and that he was compelled to fill a few varancies on a moment's notice. This he did as best he could. When the Judge saked those who desired to be excused to stand up, he was surprised that so few objected to serving on the jury, and, after asking some questions, he suspected that something was wrong and dismissed the whole panel. Mr. Kern observed to the reporter that it was not shown that these men were unfit to serve on the jury, but the Judge, suspecting that something was irregular, let the whole panel go. Mr. Kern says he has endeavored to be, and thinks he has been, very careful in this matter, as far as he has anything to do with it, and he gave Bailiff Sandy instructions to never let this thing occur again, but to always guard against the possibility of vacancies arising, in order to obviate the necessity of the bailiff's choosing jurors in a sudden and more or less hap-hazard fashion. "Il I can ever fasten the least suspicion upon any bailiff who is trying to put on men for a purpose, he shall be bounced at once," was the emphatic commentary of the Sheriff on the whole matter.

Mr. Kean claims that the responsibility in regard to the choice of jurors rests upon the County Commissioners and the County Clerk, and that he has no authority except in cases of a special venire, when he gives his assistants instructions to secure the very best men they can find.

RELIGIOUS.

THE NOONDAY PRAYER-MEETING at Farwell Hall yesterday was conducted by Messrs. Whittle and Stebbins. The attendance was large, and the exercises were marked by great earnestness and religious fervor. The new choir were on the platform and did excel-

After the meeting had been opened with the bymn "He leadeth me," the Rev. Mr. Raymond led in prayer.

The Rev. Dr. Davis then read a number of re-

The Rev. Dr. Davis then read a number of requests for prayer, as follows:

Give thanks for prayer answered in behalf of Mt. Pleasant, Ia., where the church is revived and sinners are coming to Christ; pray God to manifest the blessed presence of the Holy Spirit with the charches and pastors of Gainesville; with union meetings at Crystal Lake; with churches and ministers of Lyons, Mt. Pleasant, Guthrie, and Des Moines, Ia,; with three Bible-classes and their teachers; with the First German Presb terian Church in this city; for the conversion of a lawyer and three business-men in this city; for one trying to be a Christian, her mother and stepfather; for a husband and his wife and two unsaved families; for the conversion of three friends who are resisting the Holy Spirit; for a backsliding husband; for an unsaved mother who is in trouble; for the salvation of two clerks, nine sons, and eight husbands presented by their parents and wives; special request for a family "lost in world-liness and in pride"; for a dear grandchild; "for my mother"; for the conversion of eight brothers and five sisters, and a husband and children; argent request for a young lady in Indiana, that Christ will accept her now; for a family in difficulty, that God will make their path of duty plain; for a young lady in Lyons, Ia.; "Pray for a dear brother that God may bless his work in Kiliota, Granger, and Lenna, Minn.;" for a young man, homeless, penniless, sick, and a stranger; "Continue to pray that God will work mightily with the churches and ministers of the Christian Alliane."

During the reading the audience bowed down earnest prayer in behalf of the applicants, and for a blessing to rest on the Church Alliance. Mr. Stebbins then sang "The half was never Mr. Stebbins then sang "The half was never told" with good effect. Maj. Whittle read the tenth chapter of Num-

Maj. Whittle read the tenth chapter of Numbers as a basis for his remarks. He spoke of the significance of the Jews being commanded to make two trumpets out of one piece of silver, and remarked that he thought that part of the atonement money was used for the purpose. As soon as the sons of the priests blew those trumpets victory came to their side. All it required to sound those instruments was faith, which should encourage everyone to blow the trumpet of the Gospel that victory might rest with the Lord's army. The trumpets were a memorial of redemption; they indicated that the people knew they were redeemed, and were desirous of acknowledging their obligations to the Almighty. Their redemption was the blood of Christ, and their trumpet to pray to God in his name. God would always respond to their supplications. All they needed was to get on one platform and blow the trumpet of their redemption. Now was the time to sound the trumpet of the Gospel, and march forward to victory.

Mr. Stebbins was then called upon for a solo, and responded with "Only an armor-bearer."

Mr. B. F. Jacobs remarked on the custom of manufacturing musical instruments of many pieces, and said the trumpets referred to were made of only one piece and intended to give but one sound. Every Christian was but a sounding-board to repeat the glorious notes of the Gospel.

Dr. Everts said those who denied the trumpet had no trumpet. The atonement stirred men to repentance and love, and those who did not

Dr. Everts said those who denied the trumpet had no trumpet. The atonement stirred men to repentance and love, and those who did not proclaim it had no power of reformation within Dr. Jacob Post thought there were many false

trumpets sounded in Chicago to drown the blast of the true one. The real instrument, however, would ultimately make itself heard, and the victory would belong to those who proclaimed the Gospel of Christ.

Mr. A. G. Tyng, of Peoria, spoke of the blessings which followed the blasts of the Gospel trumpet. Its effect in Peoria had been something remarkable; hundreds, including many infidels, had been brought to a knowledge of the truth.

truth.

The Rev. Mr. Spencer suggested that the trumpets gave forth the tones of love and prayer, which were intended for different people, but each of which was effective in its way.

Maj. Whittie urged that no one should leave the hall without finding out, whether his neighbor was saved or not. At the suggestion of the speaker. speaker,
A Presbyterian minister delivered an earnest prayer for God's blessing to rest on Mr. Bliss' children. The meeting closed with the benediction pro-nounced by Dr. Everts.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$2,123 from water rents and \$1,795 from mis-

cellaneous sources. Ald. Smith's Soup Committee was to have met in the City Clerk's office yesterday after-noon, but lacked a quorum. A meeting has been called for Saturday at 3 p. m. City Engineer Chesbrough expects that the test of the West Side Pumping Works will be completed by Monday or Tuesday, and that the

report of the experts will be made by Wednes-The Mayor, who went to Springfield Wednesday night to attend the Revenue Convention, expected to return Saturday. It is thought be will be home before that time, as the Conven-

The West Side pumping-works employes were paid their December salaries, amounting to \$1,200, yesterday. The North Side works will be paid to-day about \$2,500. The amount to be dealt out to the police and firemen to-day are respectively \$38,900 and \$25,554.

It was suggested yesterday by Ald. Cullerton that an additional force of street-cleaners be employed by the Department of Public Works to work upon the streets while they are in such a bad condition from the snow. The spring election is not very far away, and the sagacious politician looketh a long way ahead. One of the Harbormasters called at the City-Hall yesterday and said that there need be no fear of a freshet, for the ice in the river, particularly in the South Branch, was very thin, and that another day like yesterday would so melt the ice that tugs would be enabled to ply around without serious inconvenience.

The authorities in the Street-Lamp Department want notice given that it is grossly out of order for young and old men, even if they have been indulging freely in "river water," to go home late at night and with their canes break a pane of glass in every street-lamp they see coming toward them. The inhabitants of West Taylor street were awakened night before last by a man's breaking (evidently with a cane) all the lamps he saw, and the indulgent ratrolman nodded heavily in some neighborly saloon.

Assistant-Corporation-Counsel Adams

Assistant-Corporation-Counsel Adams returned from Springfield yesterday, whither he went to be present at the Convention of legal lights who were to frame a revenue bill. There were but six or seven gentlemen in the "Convention," and all they did was to become conversant with each other's ideas. No bills were presented, and the entire matter was referred to one of the committees of the Legislature. Mr. Adam's bill, which was brought before the House last week, has been referred to the appropriate committee, and in the Senate, where it was also presented, it was similarly disposed of The Committees will notify the members of the Convention, which has adjourned sine die, what action they will take. Some persons are inclined to think that the Convention was a failure.

Health-Officer Louis Merke has su ollowing report to Health-Commission

in reference to the odor establishments in the southwest section of the city.

We called at all of the packing and fertilizing establishments yesterday for the purpose of accertaining what improvements they have made for onsuming or deodorising the gases arising from the rendering tanks and dryers. Messrs. Atkin son, Ricker, Marvel & Foster, Coey & Co., Aller ton Packing Company, Fowler Bros., Marvis, Hanlan & Hough, have put in condensers, some more substantial ones than others. Twelve other packers have, as yet, done nothing; but they promise to do something at once. Among those who have done nothing are some of the largest packers, to-wit: The Chicago Packing and Provision Company, Higgins, P. D. Armour, Bottsford, Murphy & Co. As to the fertilizing establishments, Obendorf, Shephard & Co. are putting in a deodoriser. Thompson & Edwards have also constructed a deodorizer, but neither of the two was in use yesterday. Hutchinson has done nothing. Scanlon & Co. are putting in two new dryers, and will attach them to a proper condenser, and gas-consumer. Tanners & Tabor's gut factory have not made any improvement. These houses, with one exception, were all in a clean condition. The fertilizer of Thompson & Edwards and Obendorf & Shephard, as also the Chicago Packing and Provision Company, and Marvis' slaughter-house were causing quite an offensive odor all day. The drainage into the South Branch from all the Stock-Yard establishments continues nearly as heretofore, but a little more precaution is being used to prevent any animal matter or blood going into the

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Collector for the Town of Bloom got his John Sundel and Eliza Welch Porter were adudged insane in the County Court yesterday. The County Jail was yesterday put in telegraphic communication with the several police stations of the city.

The County Treasurer sent \$15,000 over to the City Treasurer yesterday from the collection of city taxes in North Chicago. The contest for the position of administration the estate of John Nolan was settled yested ay in the County Court. The widow triumped. The case is to be appealed.

For a year past it has been a rule in the Crim inal Court to avoid making jail sentences, bu Judge Williams does not adhere to the rule, a he punishes every day almost with jail impris oument. The Sheriff does not object.

The Committee on Public Charities yesterday reported in favor of allowing bills amounting to \$11,000, and also asking authority to buy the February supplies, etc. An bour afterward the contract was let for all the supplies for the year. What will the contractors think of such action?

The Grand Jury examined into a number of cases yesterday. The most important was that of John McCabe and a iman named Howard, charged with setting fire to the saloon at No. 90 South Desplaines street a few weeks ago. The evidence clicited was strong, but no conclusion was reached. Complaints will be in order today and to-morrow.

day and to-morrow.

Alexander Boyd, a waif, with a heart full of trouble/hailing from Wisconsin, dropped in to see the State's Attorney yesterday. He had started from Wisconsin to his home in Providence, R. I., with a through ticket, and had been roobed by some one. He was informed that his adversary had been arrested and was in jail, and he was comparatively happy. He will go before the Grand Jury to-day and procure his indictment, even if he falls to get his ticket back.

of jewelry belonging to Mr. M.'s wife.

Wednesday evening Officers Gara and Humback, of the West Twelfth Street Station, attempted to arrest a thief named John Scanlon out of a saloon at No. 586 Halsted street, and were set upon by a crowd of roughs, one of whom dealt Humback a blow across the mouth with a billiard-cue, knocking out his front teeth. Upon trying to carry off their prisoner to the station-house the roughs drew revolvers, and three shots were fired at the officers, none of which took effect. Sergts. O'Donnell and Fitzpatrick pursued Scanlon and his pals, and upon Barber street were aided by an old gentleman named Wolf, who attempted to stop them. The ruffian who fired at the officers placed the pistol to the old man's head and fired, inflicting only a slight scalp wound. Scanlon was ultimately taken in, but his pals have yet to be heard from.

Justice Foote, presiding in the South Division

but his pals have yet to be heard from.

Justice Foote, presiding in the South Division Police-Court in the continued absence of Justice Summerfield, yesterday held the following: Thomas Sargent and Edward Lingard, larceny of \$390 from E. L. Ashworth, of No. 116 Mouroe street, \$1,500 each to the Criminal Court; George Holcomb, disorderly in pulling a popupon an insolvent debtor, Henry Fenn, \$100 fine; John Redmond. attempt at burglary, \$800 to the 19th; D. E. Carter, robbing a newsboy, \$30 fine; James O'Brien, vagrant, \$100 fine; Carrie Davis, disorderly, \$100 fine; Robert Dunbar, larceny from S. B. Fuller, \$100 fine; William Conner, vagrant, \$100; James Donabue, selling obscene prints, \$400 to the Criminal Court; Maurice Schweige. Pat Madden, Robert Bolting, vagrants, \$50 each; Charles Miller, vagrant, \$100 or ninety days; Charles Nicholas, larceny from Mrs. Giles, No. 573 State street, \$500 until to-day. Carrie Davis and George Holcomb took appeals, and the other vectims of Foote's awful frown kicked like mules at their sentences.

who robbed C. A. Cark, also street, last Tuesday evening. Brady was captured in company with George Otis and Maggie Smith, his companions in crime, by Marshal Rice, of Aurors, and by whom over \$500 of the missing money was recovered. The trio, according to their own count, had spent \$260 of the money in clothing and tickets to Omahs, and assert that only \$450 was stolen, which shows a slight discrepancy. As near as the police have been able to figure out, Clark lost some \$900, and here again is another discrepancy. It is but a slight matter at any rate, for Clark is still on a spree, bound to see the elephant and to spend all his money at any events. Wednesday night he is reported to have been out all night with another bell-boy, who proved more faithful to his trust.

rer bell-boy, who proved more faithful to his trust.

Matt F. Klees, a dealer in miscellaneous liquids at No. 155 Randolph street, is a sufferer from misplaced confidence. A few evenings ago a man named Richard Beard entered his place and presented a check for \$23 on the Canadian Bank of Commerce. It was after banking hours, the usual story, and he wanted \$6 and would leave the check until the morning, etc. The check was made payable to his order and purported to be signed by James williamson. Matt knew Beard had the money and accommodated him not only to the \$6, but also allowed him to take sundry drinks against the check. The next morning Beard turned up again, but this time he was in the company of a noted "crook," and was regarded with suspicion. He wanted \$2 more, and the only reason he did not get it was that Matt's exchequer was in a crippled condition. Beard has not been seen since, but is wanted. The check was presented yesterday, and found to be bogus. Neither Williamson nor Beard were known at the bank, and neither of them had ever had an account there. No arrests.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Third Unitarians hold a social festival. with all sorts of good things in store, Friday evening, corner of Monroe and Laffin.

John B. Gough will deliver Thursday even ing his lecture on "Blunders" at the Taber-nacle, for the benefit of the Chicago Woman's Temperance Union. The price of admission is

Prof. O. S. Fowler, the celebrated phre gist, will deliver two free lectures in the Union Park Congregational Church, Monday and Thursday evenings, Jan. 23 and 25, on Life, Health, and Self-Culture.

The dramatic fraternity of the Church of the Messiah will give an entertainment at the Memorial Chapel, corner of Twenty-third street and Michigan avenue, this evening. The plays, "Our Best Society," and "Who Is Who?" will be performed.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Northwestern Dairyman's Association will be held at the Butter and Egg Association Building, corner Lake and Clark streets, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Feb. 13, 14, and 15. Several interesting papers will be read, and prominent speakers have been invited.

norant of the publication of the libelous matter until he saw the first copy of his newspaper from the press on the morning of publication. It did not appear in evidence that he made any effort to stop the press or modify the article, but the jury did not seem to discriminate in regard to this, but rather held that, as Dayton did not write the article, he should not be punished for its publication. The result was a great surprise to those who had watched the proceedings. This verdict does not, in any way, sustain the libels against Mr. Griggs, as Manlove has already been punished for their publication. It merely shows a new phase in the law of libel.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 18.—The American Cotswold Association met in the State Agricul-tural rooms to-day and elected the following Association officers for the ensuing year: President, R. C. Allen, of Harristown, Ill.; Secredent, R. C. Allen, of Harristown, Ill.; Secretary, Alexander Charles, of Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Treasurer, T. L. Miller, of Beecher, Ill.; Vice-Presidents, W. S. King, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Sam E. Prather, of Sherman, Ill.; H. C. Meredith, of Cambridge, Ind.; C. P. Mattocks, of Portland, Me.; John R. Craig, of Burnhamthorpe, Can.; Burdett Loomis, of Hartford, Conn.; T. S. Cooper, of Coopersburg, Pa.; Wilham A. Jones, of Bowersville, U.; Fitch B. Stacy, of Stacyville, Ia.; Frank Wilson, of Jackson, Mich.; T. J. McGibbon, of Cythiana, Ky.; B. F. Cockrill, of Nashville, Tenn.; Joseph Harris, of Rochester, N. Y.; Russell Swanwick, of Corencester, Eng. Committees on rules, constitution, etc., were appointed, and, after discussing informally the sheep interests, the Convention adjourned.

COTSWOLDS.

HEART-DISEASE. GOSHEN, Ind., Jan. 18.—Dr. S. B. Keyler, an old resident of Benton, died suddenly this morning of heart-disease. He was on the street last night apparently in good health. "THAT EXPRESS JOB."

The Robbery Was Committed by Bunglers, Not Professionals

All They Got Was \$6 in Money and \$137 in Jewelry.

How the Work Was Done-The Messen ger's Story-Three Arrests on

The robbery of the express-car on the St. Louis & Alton Railroad Wednesday evening proves to have been not, as was at first supposed, the work of professional thieves, but of a gang of bunglers, the head of which could not read. It was owing to the latter fact that nothing valuable, comparatively, was taken. The boldness of the robbery astonished the officials of the express company, and they attribute the partial success of the scheme to the carelessness of the messenger, William B. Bevier, and the baggage-man, John Malcolm. The former carries a revolver, but, as generally happens under such circumstances, he was unprepared at the moment to resist, even had resistance been possible. It seemed strange that the thieves were able to gain access to the car and render the two men helpless before possible. It seemed strange that the thieves were able to gain access to the car and render the two men helpless before they were aware of their preseque. This, however, was satisfactorily explained yesterday. It appears that men are frequently in the habit of jumping on outgoing trains, the platform of the bagzage-car, next to the engine, being a favorite refuge, since the conductor does not visit that part of the train to collect fares. Most of the bagzage-cars on the St. Louis Road have a door in each end. That on Wednesday evening's train had only one door, which was in the end towards the locomotive. This end was filled with bagzage, there being a passage way between the trunks piled up on either side, and was in charge of Malcoim. The other end was devoted to express matter, there being but one money-safe on board. In the latter end there were two side-doors, opening on to a "run plank." The door in the baggage end was provided with a stout wooden bar, and also a chain lock. When both were in position it was next to impossible to get inside. It could not be done except by the aid of a battering-ram. Usually this door was closed at all times, especially after the train got outside of the limits. But, owing to the practice before mentioned of men jumping on the platforms, it was sometimes left open, contrary to orders, for the accommodation of a brakeman, whose duty it was to keep the platform clear. He usually got on at the depot, and went through the baggage-car to the passenger coaches when the train reached Deefing Station. On the evening in question the door was not locked when the train left the depot, and by a "special improvidence" there was no brakeman on the platform to look out for

Alexander Days, and went should be based on the pattern of the pat

with my way-bills. I only saw three men, but I understand there was another on the platform watching."

"How did you feel when you were standing up under guard?"

"I didn't feel very queer. I thought they would not kill me; that they would probably take all there was in the safe and leave. When I saw them go off and leave the \$19,000 I thought it very strange, and that they were-fools."

The Springdeld bag alluded to by Bevier contained only \$6.08 in money,—a package for Clayton, Ill., and a bundle of jeweiry for Jackson-ville, worth \$137,—a very poor night's labor for the thieves, since the booty will not vield more than \$25 in a pawnbroker's shop. There were four of them, the engineer of the train having seen that number jump off at Archer avenue. It will be noticed that all the work was done between the Burlington Crossing and the bridge over Healey's Slough, a distance of about a mile, to travel which required about twelve minutes. The conduct of the robbers throughout, especially the failure to take the \$19,000, proves that

THET WERE NOT EXPERTS

at the Dusiness. There are two theories, however, about the leaving of the backage. One is that the masked man, or ringleader, seeing that the package was directed to Paymaster Larrabee, knew that the money was intended for the employes of the road, and concluded that stealing it would be robbing them. This bypothesis is certainly untenable, since men who start to rob never ask "Whom does this belong to?" but will take workingmen's money just as quickly as a millionaire's. The other theory that the man could not read—did not know what 19,000 meant, the figures being marked plainly on the envelope—is held by the police, because their

known as the "Stewart avenualich is made up mainly of allroad hands. The impression predrinks. Two went out now the ed up the track, as if expecting the process of the train minutes later), that was the last. The men in custody have not refled, the messenger not being a day. They are said to answer as carriotions given by him, and he

AMUSEMENTS.

"PIQUE" AT HAVERLY'S, Chicago. The play was given be with great pecuniary success; and, its defects in point of construction an merits were at the time well en it was generally voted enter high degree. The company last night by a large assemblage, last night by a large assemblage, four days in the opening of the seeming to have no injurious effect was frequent. The acting is fully of last year. Miss Jeffrevs-Lewi made marked improvement during or has the good fortune to he better liked the longer she is known, atloo of Mabel Renjrew is now mos artistic. In the lighter passages she showed a careful attention to was most gratifying. Her progress decided that it is easy to look for achievements on her part in the Maurice Barrymore has the principal to great advantage, but better things hoped for her next week when "Life" exhibited. "Pique," notwithstanding ous shortcomings, never fails to amuse will doubtiess have appreciation throuweek, for waich only it is announced.

ILLINOIS CERCALS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 18.—Gov. Cullon is day received a report of the Judges of Awards. the Centennial certifying that a diplomeen awarded for the exhibit of cereals lilinois Department of Agriculture, which is characterized by the Judges "as a very ins which is of cereals, and with it an instructive whibit showing the standard grade of grain spection at Chicago, the largest grain market a the world."

HYMENEAL Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 18.—Mr. James R. Smith.

Manager of the Western Union Telegraph s
this city, was married to-day to Miss Ella Weild
daughter of Mr. Edward Wells, one of services wealthy and prominent citizens.

CAREFUL PHYSICIANS. Dr. Price's Cream Baking-Powder and Plavorare used by the most careful physicians a chemists in their own families.

MARRIAGES WYNN-WILLIAMS-On the 17th inst., by the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, Edwin Wynn, of Chica and Miss Mary A. Williams, of Buffalo, N. Y.

WYCKOFF-Jan. 17, at 1:40 a. m., of dis WICKOFF - Jan. H., at 1:40 a. m., of distributions, and Remy Wyckoff, aged 2 years, 11 months, and 17 days. INGERSOLL - At Englewood, on Jan. 17. Edil May, beloved infant daughter of Jay and Hein Ingersoll.

The funeral will take place on Jan. 19, at 19 o'clock, from the residence, Wright street, Englewood. All friends invited.

ET Woodstock, Canada, papers please copy.

chenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-Weed Teria and Mandrake Pills. and mandrake Fills.

These deservedly celebrated and popular medides have effected a revolution in the healing at, as proved the fallacy of several maxima which have in many years obstructed the progress of medical along the false supposition that "Consumption is incurable deterred physicians from attempting to find remediate for that disease, and patients afficied with it reserved the property of the property clied themselves to death without mak escape from a doom which they say avoidable. It is now proved, however, tion can be cured, and that it has been great number of cases (some of them perate ones), by Schenck's Pulmonic S; in other cases by the same medicine in Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic and Mandr-hoth, according to the requirements of oee he is professionally at his princips ixth and Archets. Philadelphia, there all letters for advice must be ad Schenck's medicines are sold by all d

PERFUMERY. MARS "A twenty-five cent size of the exquisite "Mars" Cologna in now issued. Larger sizes, \$2, and \$3, 50, BUCK & RAY.

CONFECTIONERY. CELEBRATED to

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Regular Friday's Sale, Jan. 19, at 9:30 a. B.

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NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE And General Household Goods.

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By G. P. GORE & CO.

On Saturday, Jan. 20, at 9:30 o'clock, 16 CRATES W. G. CROCKED 200 BOW BACK CHAIRS. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE Parlor, Chamber, Library, and Ritchen Puri Mirrors, Parlor and Office Deaks, Show Canal sels and Wool Carpets.

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